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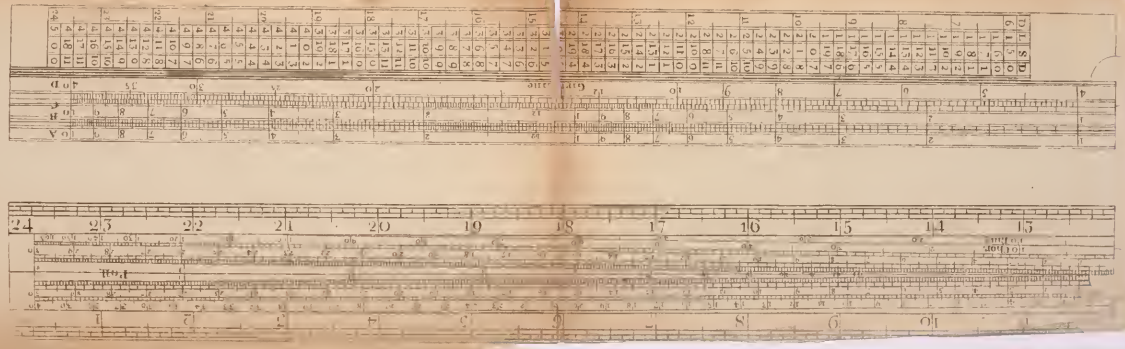

MEASURING made EASY,

Or the Deſcription and Uſe of

Coggeſhall's Sliding Rule:

Containing Inſtructions for

Meaſuring all Manner of TIMBER,

Both by the Common Way, and the true Way:

With Directions for taking the Dimenſions of Trees, and the Allowance for Bark, *&c.*

Performed both by the Rule, and by Arithmetick;

By which may be meaſured

All MANNER of SUPERFICIES,

As Board, Glaſs, Plaiſtering, Painting, Wainſcotting, Tyling, Paving, Land, &c,

Both by the Rule and Arithmetic.

To which is now added,

The Deſcription of *Scamozzi*'s Lines, with the Uſe in finding the Length and Angles of Rafters, Hips, Collar-Beams, &c.

By J. GOOD, Teacher of the Mathematics.

Carefully Corrected, and much Enlarg'd

By J. ATKINSON.

LONDON:

Printed for MOUNT & PAGE, *Tower-hill*, 1786.

TO THE

READER.

I *Here preſent you with ſome Fruits of my ſpare Hours, wherein I have endeavoured to render the Uſe of the* Sliding-Rule *more Plain and Eaſy than ever it appeared before.*

I have here delivered in a few Rules, but yet in a Plain and Eaſy Manner, Problems for the meaſuring all Manner of Regular Figures, *and* Plain Superficies, *ſuch as* Board, Glaſs, Painting, Plaiſtering, Paving, Tyling, Joyners *and* Maſons *Work*, &c. *and that both by the* Sliding-Rule, *and by* Arithmetick.

In the next Place, you have Directions for the meaſuring all Manner of Timber or Stone, by the Sliding-Rule, *and* Arithmetically, *by a new Method, whereby the true Content of Round Timber or Trees, may be found.*

I remain, a Well-Wiſher to the Mathematicks,

JOHN GOOD.

2067957

CHAP. I.

The Description and Use of Coggeshall's RULE.

THIS *Rule* is framed three Ways; *Sliding* by one another, like *Glazier's Rule*; *Sliding* on one Side of a *Two-Foot Joint Rule*; and one Part *Sliding* on the other, in a Foot long, the back Part being flat, on which are sundry *Lines* or *Scales*.

Upon the foresaid *Sliding Side* of the Rule, are four Lines of *Numbers*, three are *Double Lines*, and one a single *Line of Numbers*; marked in the *Figure* annexed, with A, B, C, and D.

The three marked A, B, and C, are called *Double Lines of Numbers*; being figured 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Then, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 at the End.

That marked D, is the *Single Line of Numbers*, and figured thus, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, and 40 at the End, even with and under 10 in the *Double Line* next to it, this is called the *Girt-line*, and is so marked in the *Figure*.

The

The Figures on the Three *Double Lines of Numbers* may be encreaſed or decreaſed at pleaſure; thus, 1 at the Beginning may be called 10, 100, or 1000, then 2 is 20, 200, or 2000, ſo that when 1 at the Beginning is 10, then 1 in the middle is 100, and then 10 at the End is 1000; but if 1 at the Beginning is counted for 1, then 1 in the Middle is 10, and 10 at the End is 100.

And as the Figures are altered, ſo muſt the Strokes or Diviſions between them be altered in their Value, according to the Number of the Parts they are divided into: As thus, the Diſtance from 1 to 2 is divided into 10 Parts, and each Tenth is divided into 5 Parts; and that from 2 to 3 is divided into 10 Parts; and each Tenth into 2 Parts, and ſo on from 3 to 5; then the Diſtance from 5 to 6, is divided into 10 Parts only; and ſo on to 1 in the Middle of the *Rule*, or the Firſt Part of the *Double Line of Numbers*. The *Second Part*, or *Radius*, is divided like the *Firſt Radius*.

The *Girt* Line marked D, is divided from 4 to 5 into 10 Parts, and each Tenth into 2 Parts, and ſo on from 5 to 10, then from 10 to 20, it's divided into 10 Parts, and each Tenth is divided into 4 Parts; and ſo on all the way from 20 to 40 at

the End, which is right againſt 10 at the End of the *Double Line of Numbers*.

The Lines on the Back-ſide of this *Rule* that ſlide on the one Side, are theſe, a Line of *Inch Meaſure* from 1 to 12, each Inch divided into Halfs, Quarters, and Half-Quarters; another Line of *Inch Meaſure* from 1 to 12, each Inch divided into 10 equal Parts; and a *Line of Foot Meaſure*, being one Foot divided into 100 equal Parts, and Figured 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 even with 12 on Inch Meaſure.

And the Back-ſide of the *Sliding Piece* is divided into Inches, Halves, Quarters, and Half Quarters, and figured from 12 to 24; ſo that it may be ſlid out to 2 Feet to meaſure the Length of a Tree, or any Thing elſe you have occaſion to meaſure.

Note, The *Line of Foot-meaſure* turns Inches, Halves, Quarters, *&c.* into Decimal Parts of a Foot, which is moſt ready for meaſuring by this *Rule*, as alſo by Arithmetick; which is fully explained in the Table following.

A TABLE *Reducing Inches, Halves, Quarters, and Half-Quarters, into Decimal Parts of a Foot; Or, reducing Inch-Measure into Foot Measure.*

Inches	Decimal	Parts of an Inch.						
		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
0	.000	.010	.021	.031	.042	.052	.062	.073
1	.083	.094	.104	.115	.125	.135	.146	.156
2	.167	.177	188	.198	.208	.219	.229	.24
3	.25	.26	.271	.281	.292	.302	.313	.323
4	.333	.344	.35	.365	.275	.385	.396	.406
5	.417	.427	.438	.448	.458	.469	.479	.49
6	.5	.51	.521	.531	.542	.552	.569	.573
7	.583	.594	.604	.615	.625	6.35	.646	.656
8	.667	.677	.688	.698	.708	.719	.729	.74
9	75	.76	.771	.781	.792	.802	.813	.823
10	.833	.844	.854	.865	.875	.885	.89	.906
11	.917	.927	.937	.948	.958	.969	979	.99

By this Table $\frac{1}{8}$ or Half Quarter of an Inch in *Foot Measure* in Decimals, is 01, or $,\frac{1}{00}$ parts of a Foot; $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch is .021, or ſhorter .02, that is $,\frac{2}{00}$ parts of a Foot; and ſo on in the upper Line of the Table. And in the next Line under it, 1 Inch is

.083 or $\frac{8}{100}$ of a Foot; Inch $1\frac{1}{8}$ is .094 or $\frac{9}{100}$; Inch $1\frac{1}{4}$ is, .104 or $\frac{10}{100}$; Inch $1\frac{3}{8}$ is .115, or $\frac{15}{200}$ of a Foot and so on; And in the First Column under Decimals 1 Inch is .083; 2 Inches .167; 3 Inches is .25; 4 Inches .333; and so on to 11 Inches is .917 or $\frac{92}{100}$. All these may be found on the *Line of Foot-Measure* on the Back-side of the Rule.

CHAP. II.

The Use of the Double Scale, *shewing how to find the Area of any Plain Superficies; and also* Arithmetically.

PROB. I. *To measure a Geometrical Square.*

BY the *Sliding-Rule.* Let there be a Square whose Sides are each three Feet and a half. Set 1 on the Line B, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ on the Line A, then against $3\frac{1}{2}$ on the Line B, is $12\frac{1}{4}$ Feet on the Line A, which is the Content of such a Square.

1	2	3	*a*
4	5	6	*b*
7	8	9	*f*
c	*d*	*e*	*g*

Arith-

Arithmetically.

	F.P.
The Side of the Square, Feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ or ——	3.5
Multiplied by itſelf —— —— ——	3.5
	175
	105.
The Product is —— —— —— Feet	12.25

This Arithmetical Operation is thus performed, multiply the Sides of the Square, namely $3\frac{1}{2}$, or $3\frac{5}{10}$ into itſelf, the Product is 1225, from which cut off 2 Places, becauſe there are 2 Decimals in both Fractions, and it will ſtand thus $12\frac{25}{100}$; which is 12 Feet and a Quarter.

Note, The Figure itſelf ſhews the Content in Feet by Inſpection, for if you tell the greater Squares, you may ſee they are 9 in Number; *a* and *b* makes 10; *c* and *d* makes 11; *e* and *f* makes 12; and the little Square *g* in the Corner, makes one Quarter of a Foot, which is in all 12 Feet.

More Examples by the Rule.

Length of the Side $5\frac{1}{4}$ Feet	$27\frac{1}{2}$ Feet
Length of the Side $7\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	$56\frac{1}{4}$ Feet
Length of the Side $10\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	$115\frac{1}{2}$ Feet
Length of the Side 13 Feet	169 Feet

PROB.

PROB. II. *To measure a* Long-Square *by the* Sliding-Rule; *and also by* Arithmetick.

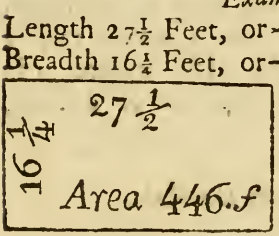
LET there be a Long Square, whose longest Side is 27 Feet and a Half, the shortest 16 Feet and a Quarter: set 1 on the Line B, to $16\frac{1}{4}$ on the Line A, then against $27\frac{1}{2}$, on the Line B, is $446\frac{1}{4}$ Feet the Content of the Long Square on the Line A.

By Decimal Arithmetick.

Multiply the Length by the Breadth, and from the Product cut off as many Places to the Right-hand as there are Decimals in the Length and Breadth; the Integers remaining to the Left-hand are the Square Feet.

Example.

	F.Par.
Length $27\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, or	27.50
Breadth $16\frac{1}{4}$ Feet, or	16.25



13750
5500
16500
2750
446.8750

But

But Contracted thus.	*F.Par.*
Breadth Feet 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ or in Decimals ——	16.25
Length Feet 27$\frac{1}{4}$ or 27.25, inverted is	5.72
	3250
	1137
	81
The Product is the Content req. Feet —	446.8

In this *Contracted Way*, Multiply each Figure of the inverted Number (beginning at the Right-hand) by the Figure over it, and putting the several Multiplications even at the Right-hand, as above: Thus multiplying by 2, the Product is 3250: Then say 7 times 5 is 35, leave out 5 and carry 3 in your Mind, then say 7 times 2 is 14, and 3 I carried makes 17, set 7 just under the 0, and carry the one in your mind; say 7 times 6 is 42, and 1 I carried makes 43, set 3 under 5 and carry the 4 in your mind; and so on to the End of that Line; Then say 5 times 2 is 10, reject the 0, and carry one in your mind; then say 5 times 6 is 30, and 1 carried makes 31, set 1 just under the 7, and carry the 3 in your mind; saying 5 times 1 is 5, and 3 I carried makes 8, setting it under the 3, and the multiplying is done: Then add them together and it's 446.8; that is Feet 446 $\frac{8}{10}$ or 446 $\frac{3}{4}$ as before.

Note

Note, Where the Units place of the inverted Number ſtands, ſo many places are to be cut off in the Product; As in this Example, 7 the Units place, when inverted ſtands under 2, the firſt place in Decimals, and therefore one place muſt be cut off in the Product of the Right-hand; ſo that the Product 4468 and be 446.8 or 446 $\frac{8}{10}$; obſerve the like in all that follows.

More Examples by the Sliding-Rule.

		Contents
Breadth 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	Length 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	174 $\frac{1}{4}$ Feet
Breadth 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ Feet	Length 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	371 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feet
Breadth 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feet	Length 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	676 $\frac{1}{4}$ Feet

PROB. III. *How to meaſure a* Rhombus *by the* Sliding-Rule.

SUppoſe the Side of a *Rhombus* be 8 Feet 6 Inches and a quarter, and the Breadth, or Line A B, 8 Feet 4 Inches and a half: That is, the Length is Feet, 8 $\frac{25}{100}$, and Breadth is Feet $\frac{838}{1000}$. Set 1 on the Line B, to 8 Feet $\frac{833}{1000}$ on the Line A; then againſt 8 Feet $\frac{833}{1000}$ on the Line B, is 71 Feet $\frac{433}{1000}$ parts of a Foot on the Line A: Now if you would find the Value of the Decimal, or part of the Foot look for $\frac{440}{1000}$ on your *Rule*, and you will find againſt it 4$\frac{3}{4}$ Inches, ſo that the Content of this *Rhombus* is 71 Feet 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Inches.

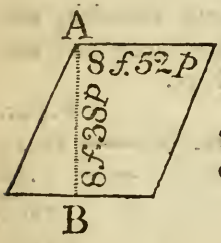
By

By Decimal Arithmetick.

Multiply the Breadth AB, by the Length of any of the Sides, and from the Product cut off as many Places to the Right-hand as are Decimals in the Length and Breadth, the Integers remaining to the Left-hand are the square Feet required.

Example.

	F. P.
The Length Feet 8.06¼ Inches, or ——	8.52
Breadth AB, Feet 8.04½ Inches, or ——	8.38
	6816
	2556
	6816
The Content is Feet	71.3976



or 71 *Feet* 4¾ *Inches.*

And contracted is thus:

	F. P.
Length Feet 8.06 Inches 8¼ is in Decim.	8.52
Breadth AB, Feet 8.04 Inches and ½ is 8.38, inverted is ——	8.38
	6816
	255
	68
Then *Content* required as before is *Feet* —	71.39

PROB.

PROB. IV. *How to measure a* Rhomboides *by the Sliding Rule.*

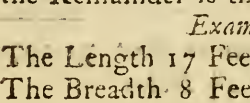
ADmit the Length of a *Rhomboides* be 17 Feet 3 Inches, or 17 $\frac{15}{100}$, and the true Breadth 8 Feet 7 Inches, or 8 $\frac{58}{100}$, what is the Content? Set 1 on the Line B, to 17.25 on the Line A; then against 8.58 on the Line B, is 148 Feet on the Line A.

By Decimal Arithmetick.

Multiply the Length by the Breadth, and from the Product cut off the Decimals, and the Remainder is the Square Feet.

Example.

	F. Par.
The Length 17 Feet 3 Inches, or	17.25
The Breadth 8 Feet 7 Inches, or	8.58
	13800
	8625
	13800



The *Content* is Ft. 148.0050
or 148 Feet.

By Contraction thus,

	F. Par.
Length 17 Feet 3 Inches in Decimals —	17.25
Breadth 8 Ft. 7 Inch. or 8.58, inverted is	85.8
	13850
	862
	138
The Content as before is —— Feet	148.00

PROB.

PROB. V, *How to measure a Triangle by the* Sliding-Rule.

Theorem. EVery Triangle is half of that Long-Square whose Length and Breadth is equal to the Perpendicular and Base. Therefore from the greatest Angle let fall a Line Perpendicular, to the Side (opposite to the greatest Angle) called the Base; and then to find the Content of any Triangle, take half the Length of the Base and the whole Perpendicular; or half the Length of the Perpendicular, and the whole Base.

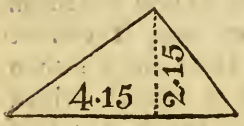
Example.

Let the Base of a Triangle be 4 Feet, $\frac{11}{100}$ or 4 Feet 1 Inch $\frac{3}{4}$, and the *Perpendicular* 2 Feet $\frac{15}{100}$, or 2 Feet 1 Inch $\frac{3}{4}$, the half of the one is 2 Feet 7 parts, and the half of the other is 1 Foot 7 Parts; set one on the Line B, to 4.15 on the Line A, then against 1.07, half the *Perpendicular* on the Line B, is 4 Feet and almost half for the Content. Or if you set 1 on the Line B, to 1.07 on the Line A; against 4.1, on the Line B, is 4 and almost a half on the Line A. Again, another way, if you set 1 on the Line B, to 4.1 on the Line A; then against 2.15 on the Line B, is 8 Feet $\frac{3}{10}$ (which is about 11 Inches) on the Line A, the half thereof is 4 Feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, which is the *Content* of the Triangle.

By

By Decimal Arithmetick all the three Ways.

		F. P.
1*ſt* Way	The whole Baſe	4.15
	The half Perpendicular is	1.07
		2905
		415
The Content 4 Ft. 5 ½ Inches or Ft.		4.4405
2*d* Way	The whole Perpendicular	2.15
	The half Baſe	2.07
		1505
		430
The Content 4 Feet 5½ Inches, or Feet		4 4505
3*d* Way	The whole Baſe	4.15
	The whole Perpendicular	2.15
		2075
		415
		830
The Product is Feet		8.9225



The half is Feet 4.4612
The Content is 4 Feet 5 Inches and ½, as before.

By

By Contraction thus, \F.Par.

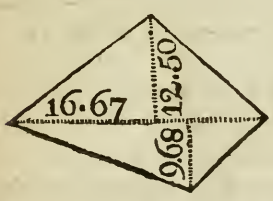
The whole Base ——————————— 4.15
Whose Perpendicular 2.15 inverted is——51. 2

830
41
21

The Product is ——————————— 8.92
Half is the Cont. 4 Feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ Inc. as before 4.46

PROB. VI. *Of the Measuring a* Trapezium.

A *Trapezium* is a Figure of 4 Sides, but is not a *Square*, *a Long-square*, a *Rhombus*, not a *Rhomboides*; which before it can be measured must be divided into Triangles, by a Line from one Corner to his opposite one, through the *Trapezium*; so will the two Perpendiculars fall from the other two Angles upon this Diagonal, or Cross-line; then the Content of the Figures are to be found by the last *Problem*.



Example. Suppose the Dimensions of a *Trapezium* were as followeth, the Base is 16 Feet 8 Inches, the one Perpendicular 12 Feet 6 Inches, and the other 9 Feet 8 Inches, what is the Content?

Decimally. F. Par.

One Perpendicular 12 Feet 6 Inches or 12.50
The other 9 Feet 8 Inches, or ——— 9.68

The Sum is ——— 22.18
The half Sum is ——— 11.09
Multiply by the whole Baſe ——— 16.67

7763
6654
6654
1109

The Content 184 Ft. 10½ Inch. or Ft. 184.8703

By *Contraction* thus:

F. Par.

Half Sum of the two Perp. 11 F. 1 Inch. or 11.08
Baſe 16 Feet 8 Inch. or 16.67 inverted is 76.61

11.08
665
67
8

The Content as before is ——— Feet 184.8

Note, If two Sides of a *Trapezium* are parallel, add them together, and halve the Sum, this half Sum multiplied by the neareſt Diſtance betwixt thoſe two Sides, the Product gives the Content. Or if you meaſure it in the middle betwixt thoſe two Lines that are parallel, it will be the ſame.

PROB.

PROB. VII. *To measure any Regular Figure.*

OF these Regular Figures there are several Sorts, as the *Pentagon*, contained under five Sides; the *Hexagon*, contained under six Sides; the *Heptagon*, contained under seven Sides; and the *Octagon*, contained under eight Sides, *&c.*

Now to measure any of these Sorts of Figures practically, it is by dividing them into Triangles, which is done by drawing Lines from the Center of the Figure to every Angle, then from the Center to the middle of any one of the Triangle Sides, draw a Line, which Line is the Perpendicular. Having the Perpendicular and Base of any of these Triangles (by *Prob.* 5.) find the Content of one Triangle, and that multiplied by the Number of Triangles, finds the Content of the Figure.

Note, To find the Center of any Regular Figure, of even Number of Sides, draw a Line from one Angle to it's opposite, the middle of which is the Center; but if your Figure have any odd Number of Sides, as 5, or 7, *&c.* draw Lines from any two Angles to the middle of their opposite Sides, their Intersection is the Center,

CHAP. III. *The Use of the* Girt-line, *and Line of* Numbers, *called the* Double-scale, *in measuring of Circles, and their Parts.*

Prob. I. LET the Diameter of a Circle be 2 Feet $\frac{25}{100}$, to find the Content, set 11 on the Girt-line D, to 95 on the Double-line C; then against 2 Feet $\frac{25}{100}$ on the Girt-line D, is 3 Feet $\frac{98}{100}$ on the Double-scale of Numbers C, which is the Content.

Arithmetically.

The Rule. Multiply the Diameter in Inches by itself, and then by this fixt Number .7854, and from the Product cut off from the Right-hand 4 Figures, the Remainder to the Left-hand is the Content of the Circle in Inches, which divided by 144, gives the Feet, and the Remainder, if any, divide by 12, gives the Inches.

Example.

The fixt Number ——— .7854
The Diameter multiplied ——— 729 Inches

70686
The Diameter 27 Inches 15708
The Diameter 27 Inches 54978

189 144)572.5566(3. 11 F.In.
54 432

Diam.multip. 729 In. 12)140
12

021

012

09

The *Content* is 3 Feet 11¾ Inches.

The

The Rule may be thus, Multiply the Diameter in *Foot-measure* by itself, the Product is called the *Square of the Diameter*, then multiply by the fixt Number 0.7854 in the *Contracted way*, and this last Product is the Content required, as follows.

	F.Par.
The Diameter 2 Feet $\frac{25}{100}$ or ——	2.25
The Diameter 2 Feet $\frac{25}{100}$ inverted is ——	52.2
	450
	45
	11
The Square of the Diameter is Feet ——	5.06
The fixt Number 0.7854 inverted is ——	4587
	3542
	405
	25
	2
Content 3 Feet $11\frac{3}{4}$ Inch. almoſt, or Feet	3.974

PROB. II. *To find the Content of a Semicircle.*

BY having the Diameter by the laſt *Problem*, find the Content of the whole Circle, the half thereof is the Content of the *Semicircle*. I think this needs no Example.

PROB. III. *To find the Content of a Quarter of a Circle, commonly called a* Quadrant.

Example. THERE is a Quadrant, whoſe Semidiameter is 7 Feet, and

the Circuit of the Arch is 11 Feet, what is the Content? Set 1 on the Double-line B, to 7 the Semidiameter on the Double-line A, then againſt 5 Feet $\frac{5}{10}^{6}$ (which is half the Circuit of the Arch) on B, is $38\frac{1}{2}$ on A, the Content 38 Feet 6 Inches, or 38 $\frac{5}{10}$.

PROB. IV. *To find the Content of a* Sector *of a Circle.*

The Rule. SET 1 on the Double-line, to the Semidiameter on the Double-line, then againſt half the Circuit of the Arch on the Double-line, is the Content on the other Double-line. This needs no *Example.*

PROB. V. *How to meaſure the Segment of a Circle.*

A *Segment of a Circle,* is a ſtrait Line drawn thro' the Circle, but not thro' the Center, divides a Circle into two Parts or Segments; and the leſſer is thus meaſured Let the *Sector* be meaſured, whereof the Segment is part, then ſubſtract the Triangular Part, the Remainder is the Content of the Segment: But to the greater Segment, the Content of the Triangle included is to be added.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The Use of the Double-Scale; *shewing how to measure all manner of Superficies; as Board, Glass, Painting, Plaistering, Wainscotting, Tyling, Paving,* &c. *by the* Sliding-Rule, *and Arithmetically.*

First. *In measuring Boards.*

PROB. I. Let there be a Board whose Breadth is $27\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, or 27 ,$\frac{50}{100}$, and the Length 15 Feet $\frac{1}{4}$, or 15 ,$\frac{25}{100}$, what is the Content by the *Sliding Rule.*

Example.

Set 12 on the Double Scale B, to $27\frac{1}{2}$ on the Double Scale A, then against $15\frac{1}{4}$ Feet on the Double Scale B, is 35 Feet, the Content on the Double Scale A.

Decimally.

The Rule. Multiply the Length in Feet by the Breadth in Inches, and cut off so many Figures from the Right-hand, as are Decimals in your Length and Breadth, the Remainder divided by 12, the Quotient is the Feet, and the Remainder (if any) the odd Inches.

Example, Length is —— Feet 15.25
Breadth is ——— Inches 27.50

76250
10675
3050
F.In.
12)419.3750(34.11
36
059
The Content is 34 Ft. 11 Inch. 48
11 Inches

The Length 15 Feet $\frac{1}{4}$, or ——— Feet 15.25
Breadth 27 Inch. $\frac{1}{2}$, or 27.5 inverted is — 5.72.

3050
1068
76

Product is 419 Inch. $,\frac{4}{10}$ as before ; Inches 419.4

But if the Breadth be taken in Foot-measure, it's done without Division as follows,

F.Par.
The Length as before, 15 Feet $\frac{1}{4}$, —— 15.25
Breadth 27 Inch. $\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 Ft. $,\frac{2}{10}$ inverted 92.2

3050
305
137

Content is 34 Ft. 11 Inch, as before, or Ft. 34.92

And by the Sliding Rule it's thus: Set 1 on the Double Scale B, to 22.9 on the Double Scale

Scale A; then againſt 15.25 on the Double Scale B, is almoſt 35 Feet on the Double Scale A, the Content as before.

Or, by the *Rule of Practice*, when the Length is in Feet and Inches, and the Breadth alſo in the ſame, counting for 1 Foot in Breadth, the whole Length is the Content, and for the Inches, according to its Aliquot Parts of a Foot, or 12 Inches; as it follows, in the laſt *Example*.

A Board whoſe Length is 15 Feet 3 Inches, and Breadth 27½ Inches, or 2 Feet 3½ Inches.

	F. Inch.
The Length ———	15.03
Set it down again ———	15.03
Divide by 4, becauſe 3 Inch. is ¼ of a Foot	3.09¾
Div. the laſt by 6, becauſe ½ In. is ⅙ of 3 In.	0.07¼
And altogether is the Content required—	34.11½

In like manner the *Examples* following may be done, both by the *Foot-meaſure*, and by this *Rule of Practice*, which is worth the Learner's minding.

More Examples.

The Breadth 9 Inch	Length 13 Feet	Cont. 9 Feet ¾
The Breadth 21 Inch	Length 19 Feet	Cont. 33 Feet ½
The Breadth 25 Inch	Length 29½ Feet	Cont. 61 Feet ½

PROB. II. *Another Way when the Dimenſions are Feet and Parts, and the Content is required in Feet and Parts, by the* Sliding Rule.

Let

Let there be a Board whose Length is 24 Feet $\frac{3}{4}$, and the Breadth 1 Foot $\frac{1}{2}$, what is the Content? *Example.*

Set 1 on the Double-Scale B, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ on the Double-scale A; then against $24\frac{3}{4}$ on the Double-scale B, is 37 Feet $1\frac{1}{8}$ on the Double scale A, which is the Content.

More Examples.

Breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ Feet	Length 20 Feet	65 Feet
Breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	Length 25 Feet	$187\frac{1}{2}$ Feet
Breadth 12 Feet	Length 30 Feet	360 Feet
Breadth 15 Feet	Length 35 Feet	525 Feet

How to work this second *Problem* Decimally, as is taught *Chap.* 2. *Prob.* 2.

Example.

	F.Par.
Length	24.75
Breadth	1.50
	122750
	2475
Content is 37 *Ft.* or $8\frac{1}{2}$ *Inch* or *Feet.*	37.1250

And by Contraction thus, the said *Example.*

	F.Par.
Length 24 Feet $\frac{3}{4}$, or	24.75
Breadth 1 Foot $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1.5, inverted is	5.1
	2475
	1237
The *Content* 37 *Feet* 1 *Inch* $\frac{1}{2}$, or *Feet*	37.12

Example.

Examples Decimally contracted.

Breadth 4.27	Len. 06.21	26 $\frac{51}{100}$	or **26** feet 6 Inc.
Breadth 8.46	Len. 11 32	95 $\frac{77}{100}$	or 95 feet 9 Inc.
Breadth 12 54	Len. 15.35	192 $\frac{43}{100}$	or 192 feet 5 Inc. $\frac{7}{8}$
Breadth 16.74	Len. 21.42	358 $\frac{57}{100}$	or 358 feet 6 Inc. $\frac{7}{8}$

PROB. III. *Directions for the measuring of most Sorts of Artificers Works, and first of Glazier's Work, with the Manner of taking Dimensions.*

THE best way to measure *Glazier's Work* is by the *Sliding Rule*, and the Dimensions are taken very exact even to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an Inch; they commonly agree for their Work by the Foot, whether the *Glass* be Old or New, Squares or Quarries. *Note*, Sash-Windows are glazed by the Square; that is, they tell how many Squares there be in all the Lights, and then reckon what they come to at so much the Score or Dozen.

PROB. IV.

Let there be a Pane of Glass 29$\frac{1}{2}$ *Inches long, and* 7 *Inches broad, what is the Content?*

Example.

By the *Sliding Rule.* Set 144 (represented by 1.44) on the Line B, to 7 Inches on the Line A, then against it 29$\frac{1}{2}$ on the Line B, is 1 *Foot* and almost a Half on the Line A, or *Decimally* 1 Foot $\frac{44}{100}$,

More

More Examples.

Breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ Inch	Length $20\frac{1}{4}$ Inch	49 parts, or 5 In.	$\frac{7}{25}$
Breadth $5\frac{1}{4}$ Inch	Length $25\frac{1}{2}$ Inch	92 parts, or 11 In.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth $9\frac{1}{4}$ Inch	Length $30\frac{3}{4}$ Inch	2 feet 1 Inch.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Breadth $13\frac{1}{4}$ Inch	Length 35 Inch	3 feet 2 Inches,	$\frac{1}{5}$

The foregoing Problem Arithmetically.

Multiply the Length in Inches and Parts, by the Breadth in Inches and Parts, and from the Right-hand of the Product cut off so many Figures as the Decimals in the Length and Breadth (if there be any) and the Remainder divide by 144, the Quotient is the Feet, and if any thing remain, divide it by 12, the Quotient is Inches.

Example.

Length in Inches and Parts —— 29.5
Breadth in Inches and Parts —— 7.0

144)206.50(1.5
144

12)062(5 Inches
60

The Content is 1 Foot 5 Inches 02 and Remainder 2.

To perform this *Decimally*, without *Division*, Take the Length and Breadth in Foot measure, and then it's thus;

Example.

Example. F. Par.

The Length $29\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, or ——— 2.46
The Breadth 7 Inches or 0.58, inverted is — 85

1230
197

The *Content* is 1 Foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ Inch. or Feet 1.427

After the ſame manner may all the foregoing Examples be wrought.

PROB. V. *Directions for meaſuring* Joyners *and* Painters *Work; with the Manner of taking their Dimenſions.*

JOyners and *Painters Work*, are generally agreed for by the Yard; and therefore having caſt up their Dimenſions, they bring the whole Sum into Yards, by dividing the Feet by 9.

Now in taking the Dimenſions of *Joyners* or *Painters Work*, ſuch as *Pollection*, and *Beadwork*, you muſt by a Line girt Bends and Hollows, and ſo bring it down to the Bottom, after which meaſure the Length of the Line by your Rule, ſetting it down for one of the Dimenſions, then meaſure the Length of the former Height, and ſet it down for a ſecond Dimenſion.

Note, That in *Joyners Meaſure*, *Window-ſhutters* and *Doors*, are *Work* and *half*, becauſe they are worked on both ſides. The

The Paintings of Windows are generally agreed for by so much the *Light*, and *Casements*, at so much a *Casement*.

In *Joyners* and *Painters Work*, Deductions are made for all Windows and Chimneys.

Example.

A *Joyner* hath wainscotted a Room 44 Feet and a half in Compass, 9 Feet 3 quarters in Height; what is the Content by the *Sliding-Rule*.

Set 1 on the Double Scale B, to 44 Feet $\frac{1}{2}$ on the Double Scale A, then against 9 Feet three quarters on the Double Scale B, is 433 Feet $\frac{9}{10}$ on the Double Scale A, the Content: Or thus, set 9 on the Line B, to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the Line A, then against $9\frac{1}{4}$ on the Line B, is 48 Yards on the Line A, which is the Content.

Decimally.	F. Par
The Compass of the Room	44.50
The Height	9.75
	22250
	31150
	40050
	yds. feet in.
	9)433.8750(48 01 $10\frac{1}{2}$
	36
The *Content* is 48 *Yards*	073
1 Foot 10 Inches $\frac{1}{2}$	72
	01

And

And by *Contraction*, the ſaid *Example* is thus,

	F.Par.
The Compaſs of the Room 44½ Feet is	44.5
The Height 9 Feet ¼ or 9.75 inverted is	57.9
	40.05
	311
	22
The Product is —— Feet	433.8
The Feet multiplied by 0.111 inverted is	111.0
	4338
	434
	43
The Content as before in Yards is ——	48.15

How to meaſure Painters Work by the Sliding-Rule.

Example. There is a piece of Painting 13 Feet ½ broad, and 23 ½ Feet long. Set 9 on the Double Scale B, to 13 ½ on the Double Scale A, then againſt 23 ½ on the Double Scale B, is 35 Yards ¼ on the Double Scale A, which is the Content of ſuch a Piece of Painting.

Decimally

Decimally. F.Par

Length $23\frac{1}{2}$ Feet or —— 23.50
Breadth $13\frac{1}{2}$ Feet or —— 13.50

117500
7050
2350

yds.Ft. In.

9)317.2500(35 : 2 : 3
27

047
45

Content is 35 Yards
02 feet
2 Feet 3 Inches

More Examples.

Breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet	Length 22 ft.	11 Yards
Breadth $15\frac{1}{4}$ feet	Length $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	33 Yards
Breadth 10 feet	Length 30 ft.	33 Yds $\frac{5}{10}$
Breadth 19 feet	Length 23 ft.	61 Yds $\frac{1}{4}$

PROB VI. *The measuring of Plaisterers and Painters Work by the* Sliding Rule.

Example 1. *Of Plaistering.*

LET there be a Ceiling plaistered, whose Length is 25 Feet 3 Inches, and the Breadth 15 Feet 6 Inches: Set 9 on the Double Scale B, to $25\frac{1}{4}$ on the Double Scale A; then against $15\frac{1}{2}$ on the Double Scale B, is 43 Yards and almost a half, on the Double Scale A, which is the Content.

Example

Example 2. *Of Paving.*

Let there be a Piece of Paving $34\frac{1}{2}$ Feet long, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ Feet broad; ſet 9 on B, to $34\frac{1}{2}$ on A, then againſt $12\frac{1}{2}$ on B, is almoſt 48 Yards the Content.

PROB. VII.

THE meaſuring ſuch Superficies as are meaſured by the Square of 10 Feet (*viz.* 100 Feet in a Square; and if you multiply 10 by 10 it makes 100) ſuch as *Flooring*, *Roofing*, *Partitioning*, *Tyling*, &c.

By the Sliding-Rule.

The *Rule.* Set 100, or 1 in the middle, to the Length; againſt the Breadth is the *Content.*

Example.

There is a Floor whoſe Length is 61' Feet and a half, the Breadth 14 Feet and a quarter, ſet 100 on B, to $61\frac{1}{2}$ on A; then againſt $14\frac{1}{4}$ on the *Double-Scale* B, is 8 Square $\frac{3}{4}$ on the *Double-Scale* A, for the Content being 8 Square 75 Feet.

Decimally.

Multiply the Length by the Breadth, and from the Product cut off two more Decimals than is in the Length and Breadth, the Figures remaining are the Squares.

Example. *F. Par.*

Length $61\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, or in Foot-measure — 61.50
Breadth $14\frac{1}{4}$ Feet, or in Foot-measure — 14.25

30750
12300
24600
6150

Content $8\frac{3}{4}$ Squares, or 76 Feet —— 8.763750

By *Contraction*, the same *Example* is thus,

Breadth $14\frac{1}{4}$ Feet is in Foot-measure Feet 14.25
Length $61\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, or 61.5 inverted is — 5.16

8550
142
71

Product (cutting off 3 places is) Square 8.763

More Examples. *Contents.*

Length 42 feet { Breadth $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet } 10 squares 29 feet
Length 64 feet { Breadth 29 feet } 18 squares 56 feet
Length 86 feet { Breadth $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet } 30 squares 53 feet

Deductions in this Problem.

In *Carpenters Work*, you are to deduct for all *Well-holes* in your *Flooring*, for all *Chimney-hearths*, and the like.

Also in *Partitioning*, Deductions must be made for all *Doors* and *Windows* that are measured in.

In *Roofing* make no Deductions for *Window-Shafts*, or *Sky-Lights*, because they are more Trouble to the Workman than the Stuff is worth that would cover them.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Having in the former Part of this Treatiſe ſhewed the meaſuring of all Manner of Superficies, likewiſe all Sorts of regular Figures; I ſhall now give you ſome Inſtructions for the taking the Dimenſions of Trees, or round Timber, and ſo proceed to the meaſuring of ſuch, and all Manner of Solids.

THE Tree being cut down, the Cuſtom is to Girt it, as is ſhewed in the begining of the next *Chapter*, and for the Length they account from the But-end, up ſo far as the Tree will hold half a Foot Girt, when twice folded.

The Dimenſions being taken, the Tree is to be meaſured by *Chapter* the ſixth, as ſquare Timber.

If the Tree have great Boughs that will hold half a Foot Girt, ſuch Boughs are called *Timber*, and they are meaſured and are added to the Whole.

1. *Note*, If round, rough *Timber* be meaſured for Sale, the common Way among Artificers in allowing for Rind or Bark is thus: If the fourth part of the Girt or Circumference of the Tree be $\frac{5}{100}$ or half a Foot, they allow $\frac{5}{100}$ or half Inch half quarter. If the fourth Part of the Circumference

be a Foot, they allow $\frac{50}{100}$ or one Inch and almoſt a quarter; if one Foot ½ Girt $\frac{15}{100}$ or an Inch and above three-quarters for the Bark, *&c.* But for *Beach, Elm, Aſh*, and ſuch that is thin bark'd, then the Allowance muſt be a ſmall matter leſs.

2. I have ſeen great Difference in the Girt of a Tree in the Space of two Feet, or leſs, and that hath been generally where one or two Arms have been cut off: In ſuch a Caſe it is neceſſary to Girt the Tree twice or thrice, if there be any great Difference, or otherwiſe there will be loſs to the Buyer or Seller. Again, they ſay, the Buyer hath privilege to Girt any where between the Middle and the Ground End, if it be for his Advantage.

Laſtly, The Content of any Piece of *Timber* being found in Feet, if divided by 50, you have the *Content* in Loads: But ſome will have a Load to be 40 Solid Feet, therefore you may take which of the two is moſt cuſtomary with you. The Reaſon why the Difference is, they ſay, becauſe it is ſuppoſed that 40 Feet of round Timber, or 50 Feet of hewn Timber, weigh about a Tun, or twenty Hundred Weight, which is commonly accounted a Cart-Load.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI. *The measuring of* Round Timber *the common Way.*

TAKE the Length in Feet, Half-Feet, and if desired in Quarters, then measure half way back again, where Girt the Tree with a small Chord or Chalk-line: Double this Line twice very even. This fourth-part of the Girt or Circumference measure in Inches, Halves, and Quarters of Inches; but be sure the Length be given in Feet, *&c.* and the Sides of the Square, or one-fourth of the Girt in Inches.

So you have always three Numbers given, to find the fourth, *viz.* 12 on the Girt-line for the first, the Length in Feet always for the second, and the Side of the Square for the third, in Inches, Halves and Quarters.

Now we come to the *Rule.* Set 12 on the Girt-line D, to the Length (in Feet, *&c.*) on the Double Scale C, then against the Side of the Square on the Girt line D, in Inches, Halves and Quarters you will find on the Double Scale C, the Content.

Note, This Rule is general.

Example 1. Suppose the Girt of a Tree in the Middle be 64 Inches, and the Length 31 Feet, what is the Content? Set 12 on the Girt-line D, to 31 Feet on the Double Scale C;

then againſt 16, the one-fourth of 64, on th Girt-line D, is 55 Feet, the Content on the Double Scale C.

2. A Piece of Timber is 15 Feet long, and one-fourth of the Girt 42 Inches: Set 12 on the Girt-line D, to 15 on the ſecond Length of the Double Scale C; then againſt 42 at the Beginning of the Girt-line D, is on the Double Scale C, 184 Feet the Content, reckoning the firſt 1 at the Beginning of the Line of *Numbers* (or Double-ſcale) to be 100, the 8 Grand Diviſions 80, the two ſmall ones 4; ſo accounting all together makes (as I ſaid before) 184 Feet.

3. The Length is 9 Feet three quarters, and one-fourth of the Girt 39 Inches, ſet 12 on the Girt-line D to $9\frac{3}{4}$ on the Line of Numbers C, and againſt 39 at the Beginning of the Girt-line D, is 103 Feet, the Content of the Double-ſcale of Numbers C.

4. The Length 9 Inches; the Quarter of the Girt is 35 Inches. Now becauſe the Length being not one Foot, meaſure it by your Line of Foot Meaſure; and ſee what Part of a Foot it makes, a Foot ſuppoſed to be divided into a hundred Parts: or do thus, ſet 12 on the Double-ſcale B, to 100 on the Double-ſcale A; then againſt the Length in Inches, namely, 9 on the Double-line B, is 75 on the Double-ſcale A, for the Decimal or Part of

of a Foot: Then ſet 12 on the Girt-line D, to 75 in the firſt Length of the *Double line* C, then againſt 35 on the Girt-line D, is 6 Feet, $\frac{4}{10}$, or almoſt half a Foot on the *Double-ſcale* C, for the *Content*.

5. A *Rail* is 16 Feet long, the Quarter of the Girt 3 Inches; ſet 12 on the Girt-line D, to 16 on the firſt Length of the *Double-Scale* C, then againſt 30 (now called 3) on the Girt-line D, is juſt 1 Foot the Content, on the Double-line C.

More Examples.

One-fourth of the Girt or Side of the Square in theſe Examples is	11 Inches	40½	34 Feet		
	16 Inches	39½	70 Feet	$\frac{2}{10}$	
	14 Inches ¼	50	68 Feet		
	21 Inches	48	147 Feet	$\frac{4}{10}$	
	8 Inches ¾	26½	19 Feet	$\frac{4}{10}$	
	31 Inches	24	160 Feet		
		The Length in Ft.	The Content in Ft. and Parts are		

In taking all the Dimenſions in *Foot-meaſure*, it's performed by the *Sliding-Rule* ſooner than by *Inches*, thus count 10, 20, 30, 40, *&c.* on the *Girt-line* to be 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* in *Foot-meaſure*, and then place 10 on the *Girt-line* D, to the Length of the Tree, on the *Double-line* C; then againſt the Girt in *Foot-meaſure* on the *Girt-line* D, ſtandeth the *Content* on the *Double-line* C.

1. *Example* before-mentioned. A Tree in Length 31 Feet, and Girt 64 Inches, or *Feet* 5, $\frac{32}{100}$, it's fourth is Feet 1, $\frac{30}{100}$, what's the *Content?*

Set 10 on the *Girt-line* D, to 31 Feet on the *Double-line* C; then againſt 1 Foot 33 Parts, on the *Girt-line* D, is 55 Feet on the *Double-line* C, which is the Content as before.

2. A Piece of Timber 15 Feet long, and one-fourth of the Girt 42 Inches, or Feet 3 ,5/0, what's the Content?

Set 10 on the *Girt-line* D, to 15 on the firſt Part of the *Double-line* C, then againſt 3 Feet 5 Tenths, on the Girt-line D, is 184 Feet on the *Double line* C, the Content required. Again,

3. A Length is 9 3/4 Feet, or 9 Feet ,75/00, and one-fourth of the Girt 39 Inches, or 3 Feet ,25/00: Set 10 on the *Girt-line*, to 9 ,75/00 on the *Double-line* C, and againſt 3 ,25/00 on the *Girt-line* D, is beyond 100 on the *Double-line* C: In ſuch Caſes take half the Length, and then the Content muſt be doubled. As here.

Set 10 on the *Girt-line*, to 4 ,87/00 the half of 9 ,75/00, and then againſt 3 ,25/00 is 51 ,5/0, the double is 103 Feet, the Content required.

4. The Length 9 Inches, or ,75/00 of a Foot, the Quarter of the Girt 35 Inches or 2 Feet ,92/00, ſet 10 on the *Girt-line*, to ,75/00 in the *Double-line* C, and againſt 2 Feet ,92/00 in the *Girt-line*, is 6 Feet ,4/0 on the *Double-line* C, the Content required. Again,

5. A

5. A *Rail* 16 Feet long, the Quarter of the Girt 3 Inches, or $\frac{25}{100}$ of a Foot, what's the Content?

Set 10 on the Girt-line, to 16 in the Double-line, then againſt $\frac{25}{100}$ in the Girt-line, is one Foot, the Content on the Double-line C.

And in like manner may all the *Examples* aforegoing, be wrought by the *Sliding-Rule*, if you take the fourth of the Girt in *Foot-meaſure*; for 11 Inches count $\frac{92}{100}$, for 16 Inches count 1 $\frac{33}{100}$, for 14 Inches count 1 $\frac{27}{100}$, for 21 Inches count 1 $\frac{75}{100}$, for 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ Inches count $\frac{73}{100}$, and for 31 Inches count 2 $\frac{58}{100}$, and ſo for the Length 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet is 40 $\frac{5}{10}$, and ſo on for any other, which may be ſeen by the Table of *Foot-meaſure*, or by the Line of *Foot-meaſure* on the *Sliding-Rule*.

If it be required to find the Content of any Piece of Timber in Loads, at 40 Feet the Load, uſe half the Girt inſtead of the whole.

Example.

A Length is 15 Feet, and a Quarter of the Girt is 42 Inches; ſet 12 on the Girt-line D, to 15 on the firſt Length of the *Double-ſcale* C, then againſt 21, (which is half of 42, one Quarter of the Girt) on the Girt-line D, is 46 on the *Double-ſcale* C, whereof 4 is 4 Loads, and the 6 multiplied by 4, makes 24 Feet, which is 4 Load 24 Feet, or 4 Loads $\frac{6}{10}$.

If

If at any time you have the Contents in Loads, and you would have it in Feet; 'tis but multiplying the Content found in Loads by 4, the Square of 2, by which you divided your Girt. So 46 multiplied by 4 is 184 Feet.

If you take the Dimenſions in *Foot-meaſure*, you may find the Loads contained in any Timber, thus. If a Length be 15 Feet, and quarter of the Girt 42 Inches, that is 3 Feet $\frac{5}{10}$, whoſe half is 1 Foot $\frac{75}{100}$ then ſet 10 on the Girt-line D, to the Length 15 on the Double-line C, then againſt $\frac{75}{100}$ (the half of 3 $\frac{5}{10}$ one quarter of the Girt (on the Girt-line is 4 $\frac{6}{10}$ on the Double-line C, which is 4 Loads $\frac{6}{10}$, or 4 Loads 24 Feet, the Content required.

If at any Time you would know the Content of any Piece of Timber by Natural Arithmetic; having Girt your Tree, and taken one-fourth Part for the Side of the Square, obſerve the following *Rule*.

Multiply the Length of the Side of the Square in Inches into its ſelf, and that produced by the Length in Feet, and the laſt Product divided by 144, the Quotient is the Content in Feet, and if any thing remain, divide again by 12, the Quotient is the odd Inches.

So

So in Example the Second.

A Piece of *Timber* is 15 *Feet long*, the quarter of the Girt is 42 Inches, what is the Content of the Tree?

The Side of the Square ——— 42 Inches
Multiplied by it self ——— 42

84
168

The Product is Inches ——— 1764
Multiplied by the Length —— 15 feet

8820
1764 (feet inc.

144)26460(183.9
144 ··

1206
1152

00540
432

12)108(9 Inch.
108

Content is 183 Feet 9 Inches—000

But by *Decimal Arithmetick*, taking all the Dimensions in *Foot-measure*, it's much shorter, as follows by the foresaid *Example*.

Side

F. Par.

Side of the Square 42 Inch in *Foot meaſure* 3.5
Multiply it by it's ſelf ——————— 3.5

175
105

The Product is ——— ———— Feet 12 25
Multiply it by it's Length ——— Feet — 15

6125
1225

Laſt Product is the *Content* in *Feet* —— 183.75
That is 183 *Feet* $\frac{75}{100}$, or 9 Inches as before.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Meaſuring of Round Timber or Trees, *the true Way by the* Sliding Rule *and* Arithmetically.

THE laſt Way is the common Way of meaſuring *Round Timber*, but it giveth not the true Content, for it is always too little, (though it be generally uſed: I ſhall now give you a Point on the *Rule*, which muſt be uſed inſtead of 12; which Point you may cut with a ſharp pointed Penknife at 10.635, but much better by the *Inſtrument-maker*.

So in the ſecond Example foregoing.

Let the Length be 15 Feet, the one fourth of the Girt is 42 Inches: Set the ſaid Point (which is 10.635 the true Point) to 15 the Length

Length, then againſt 42, at the Beginning of the Girt line, is 233 Feet on the Double-ſcale for the Content; whereas the common Way giveth but 184 Feet.

Note, That the common meaſure is to the true meaſure as 11 is to 14; ſo that if you ſet 11 on the *Double-ſcale* to the Content found the common Way, 14 ſhall point out the true Content of the ſame; and if you ſet 14 to any true Content, 11 ſhall point out the Content the common Way; this is done on the *Double-line*.

The Girt being taken in *Foot-meaſure*, the point for true Meaſuring is 8862 or $\frac{8862}{10000}$ or more briefly $\frac{886}{1000}$, and then for the foregoing *Example*.

The Length being 15 Feet, the one fourth of the Girt 42 Inches; that is 3 Feet $\frac{5}{10}$ or Feet 3.5 Tenths. I demand the true *Content*.

Set the aforeſaid Point $\frac{886}{1000}$, on the *Girt-line* D, to the Length 15 Feet on the *Double line* C,) in its firſt Part or Beginning); then againſt Feet 3.5 Tenths (which is 35) on the *Girt-line* D, is 233 Feet on the *Double-line* C which is the true Content required. Again,

Suppoſe a round Tree in Length 31 Feet, and one quarter of it's Girt 16 Inches, that is 1 Foot $\frac{33}{100}$, or Foot 1.33 Parts; what's the true Content?

Se

Set 89 on the *Girt line* D, to 31 Feet on the *Double line* C, then 1.33 on the *Girt-line* D, points to 70 Feet on the *Double line* C, the true Content required; whereas by the firſt *Example* of *Chapter* the 6th, the Content of this Tree is but 55 Feet, by the common Way of meaſuring, which is no leſs than 16 Feet ſhort of the truth.

I ſhall next ſhew how to find the true *Content* of *Timber*, *Arithmetically*, as followeth.

By a *fixed Number*, or *Decimal*, .2821, which multiply by the Girt of the Tree taken in Inches, and from the Product cut off four Figures to the Right-hand, the remaining to the Left-hand, are the Inches for the Side of the Square equal to the Girt or Circumference of the Tree.

And for underſtanding it, take theſe two or three Examples, how to find the Side of the Square that ſhall be equal to the Girt or Circumference of the Tree, by this *fixt Number* .2821, always to be uſed; when the Girt is Inches.

This *Decimal*, or *fixt Number* is .2821
The Girt in the 2*d Example* is —— 168

22568
16926
2821

The Product is —— Inches 47.3928

Here

Here the Side of a Square equal to that *Gir* is 47 Inches and a quarter; for theſe four Decimals cut off. are ſo many parts of 10000. and .3928 is almoſt $\frac{4}{10}$ of a Foot, which is more than a quarter of an Inch.

Another Example.

The fixt Number is ——— .2821
The Girt is ——— 48 Inches

22568

The Side of a Square equal — 11284
To this Girt is $13\frac{1}{2}$ Inc. or Inc. 13.5408

Another Example.

The fixt Number is ——— .2821
The Girt is ——— 54 Inches

11284

The Side of a Square equal — 14105
To this Girt is $15\frac{1}{4}$ Inc. or Inc. 15.2334

I now proceed to work the foregoing piece of Timber or Tree.

Arithmetically.

Multiply the Inches of the Square (with the firſt Left-hand Figure of the four which is cut off) into its ſelf, and that Product by the Length in Feet, and divide the laſt Product by 144, the Quotient is Feet, and the Remainder, if any, divide by 12, the Quotient is Inches.

Exam-

Example. F. Par.

The side of the Square in Inches — 47·3
Multiply by itself ——————— 47·3

1419
3311
1892

In the Product cut off 2 Decimals 2237.29 Pt.
The Length in Feet ——— 15

11185
2237 F. I.

144)33555(233·3
288 ··

0475
432

0435
432

The Content of this *Timber* is 233 Feet 3 Inches — 003 Inch

Another Example for Practice.

There is a *round Tree*, whose *Girt* is 48 *Inches*, and the *Length* 8 Feet 9 Inches, what is the Content?

Multiply the Inches of the Side of the Square equal to the Girt with the first Figure on the Left-hand, of the four cut off) into it self, and from the Product cut off two Figures to the Right-hand, the Remainder multiply by the Inches of the Length of the Tree (and not by the Length in Feet) because the Length is Feet and

and Inches, therefore you muſt bring your Length into Inches by multiplying them by 12, this laſt Product divide by the Inches that are in a ſquare Foot of Timber, namely 1728, the Quotient is the Feet, the Remainder (if any) divide by 144, the Quotient is the odd Inches.

Example.

The Side of the Square being Inches — 13.5
Multiply it by itſelf ——— 13.5

	F. In.	
		675
The Length ——	8 9	405
Multiplied by —	12	135
Makes ———	105 Inches ——	182.25
The Length in Inches is———	105 In.	

910
1820

1728)19110(11 Ft.
1728
01830
1728
0102

The Content of this round Tree is 11 Feet, and 102 remains, which is not one Inch.

Note, The fix'd Number .2821 is the Side of a Square, that's equal to a Circle whoſe Girt is 1 Inch, 1 Foot, or one any Thing.

Alſo the Number 10.635, is the Side of a Square that's equal to a Circle whoſe Diameter is 12 Inches.

Alſo .8862, (or ſhorter 89) is the Side of a Square that's equal to a circle whoſe Diameter is 1 Foot, or one any Thing.

Now to perform this Arithmetically, when all the Dimenſions are taken in Foot-meaſure.

The *Rule.* Multiply the whole Girt by the fix'd Number .2821, and the Product is the Side of a Square equal to that Girt; then multiply that Product by itſelf, and this laſt Product multiply by the Length of the Tree, and it produceth the Content required.

Example. Let the Length be 15 Feet, and the Girt 14 Feet. I demand the true Content?

The fix'd Number is ——— .2821
Multiply by the Girt 14 Feet, inverted is 41

2821
1128

The Product is the Side of the Square Ft. 3.949
Multiply by itſelf, inverted is ——— 040.3

11.847
3546
156
27

The Product is the Square ——— Feet 15.576
Multiply by the Length 15 Feet, inverted 51

15.576
7785

The Product is the Content —— Feet 233.61
That is 233 Feet $\frac{61}{100}$, or 233 Feet 7 Inches.

Another

Another Example for Practice.

A round Tree, whoſe Girt is 48 Inches, or 4 Feet, and Length 8 Feet 9 Inc. or 8 Ft. $\frac{75}{100}$.

The fix'd Number is ——————— .282
Multiply by the Girt 4 Feet ——————— 4
Product is the Side of the Square—Foot 1.128
Multiply by itſelf, inverted is ——— 8.211

1128
112
22
8

The Product is the Square ——— Foot 1.270
Multiply by the Length 8.75, inverted is 5.78

10160
889
60

The Product is the Content —— Feet 11.109

CHAP. VIII.

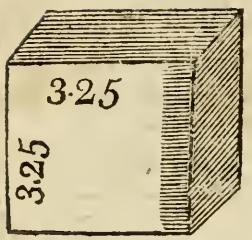
To meaſure the CUBE.

LET there be a Cube whoſe Sides are 3 Feet 3 Inches, what is the Content?

By the Sliding-Rule.

Set 12 on the Girt-line D, to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the Double-ſcale C; then againſt 39 Inches the Side of the Cube on the Girt-line D, is 34 Feet and $\frac{1}{4}$ on the Double-ſcale C, the Content required.

Decimally.



F.Par.

The Side 3 ft. 3 in. or 3.25
Multipl. by the ſame 3.25

1625
650
975

The *1ſt Prod.* is 10.5625
Multipl. by the ſame 3.25

528125
211250
316875

The Content is 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ Feet or — Feet 34.328125

But by Contraction thus,

F.Par.

The Side of the Cube 3 Feet 3 Inches or 3.25
Multiply by 3 Feet 25 Parts, inverted is 52.3

975
65
16

The firſt Product called the Square, is Ft. 1056
Multiply by 3 Feet, 25 Parts inverted is—52.3

3168
211
53

The Content 34 $\frac{1}{3}$ Feet as before——Ft. 34.32

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

To measure Timber that is neither Round, nor Square; but first to find a Mean Proportional between any two Numbers.

TO find this *Mean Proportional*, set the greater of the two Numbers on the Girt-line, to the same on the Double-line of Numbers; then against the lesser on the Double-line of Numbers, is the Mean Proportional on the Girt-line; or set the lesser on the Girt-line, to the same on the Double-line of Numbers; then against the greater on the Double-line of Numbers, is the Mean Proportional on the Girt-line; any one of these will do.

Note, Examples of this are in the next *Problem.*

PROB. I.

To measure unequal squared Timber, that is, when the Breadth and Depth are not equal.

Measure the Length of the Piece in Feet, and the Breadth and Depth, (at the End) in Inches. Then find the Mean Proportional between the Breadth and Depth of the Piece as is taught above, and in the Example following. The Mean Proportional is the Side of a Square equal to the End of the Piece; which having found, the Piece may be measured as Square Timber.

Example I.

In a Piece of Timber whoſe Length is 13 Feet, the Breadth 23 Inches, and the Depth 13 Inches; ſet 23 on the Girt-line D, to 23 on the Double-ſcale C; then againſt 13 on the Line C is 17.35, or 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ on the Girt-line D, then ſetting 12 on the Girt-line D, to 13 Feet the Length on the Line of Numbers C, then againſt 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ (the Mean Proportion) on the Girt-line D, is 27 Feet the Content required.

Example II.

In Stone, which let it be 7 Feet 40 Parts, or 7 Feet and about 5 Inches in Length, and 30 Inches in Breadth, and 23$\frac{1}{2}$ deep; ſet 30 Inches on the Girt-line D, to 30 on the Double-ſcale C; then againſt 23$\frac{1}{2}$ on the Line of Numbers C, is 26$\frac{1}{2}$, on 26.50 on the Girt-line D: Then ſet 12 on the Girt-line D, to 7.40, on the Line C, then againſt 26$\frac{1}{2}$ on the Girt-line D, is 36 feet the Content on the Double-ſcale C.

The Content of theſe two Examples by Arithmetic, is thus.

The firſt Example.

Let there be a Piece of Timber whoſe Length is 13 Feet, the Breadth 23 Inches, and the Depth 13 Inches.

The

The Rule.

Multiply the Breadth in Inches, by the Depth in Inches; and that Product multiply by the Length in Feet, and divide the laſt Product by 144, the Quotient is Feet, and the Remainder (if any) divide by 12, the Quotient is Inches.

Example.

The Breadth 23 Inches.
The Depth — 13 Inches.

69
23
The Product 299
Multiply by 13 Ft.
897
299
144)3887(26 Ft. $\frac{11}{12}$ of an Inch.
288
1007
864
12)143(11 Inches
12
023
12
11 Remainder is $\frac{11}{12}$ of an Inch.

Note, This Example by the *Sliding Rule* was 27 Feet, but by Arithmetick it wants ſomething; for it is 26 Feet 11 Inches, and

By Foot-measure it's done thus :

F.Par.

Breadth 23 Inches in Foot-measure is —— 1.92
Depth 13 Inches or Feet 1.08, inverted is 80.1

1.92
15

The Product is ———— Feet — 2.07
Multiply by the Length 13 Feet, inverted is 31

207
62

Content is 26 Feet 11 Inches, or Feet —— 26.9

The Second Example, Decimally.

Let there be a Piece of Stone 7 Feet 40 Parts long, 2 Feet 50 Parts in Breadth, and 1 Foot 96 Parts in Depth, what is the Content ?

The Rule.

Multiply the Length by the Breadth, and the Product by the Depth or Thickness ; and cut off from the last Product, as many Places to the Right hand as there are Decimals in the three Dimensions, the Integers remaining are Feet.

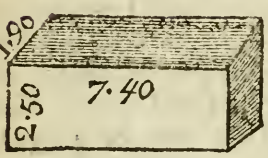
Example.

Example.

F.Par.

The Length ——————————— 7.40
The Breadth ——————————— 2.50

37000
1480



The Prod. Feet 18.5000
The Depth Ft. 1.96

1110000
1665
185

The Content is 36 Ft. 3 Inc. or Ft. 36.260000

By Foot-measure it's thus contracted.

F.Par.

The Stones Length 7 Feet 5 Inches, that is 7.41
Stone Breadth 30 Inches or 2.5 inverted is 5.2

1482
370

The Product is ——————————Feet 18.52
Depth 23½ Inches, or 1.96, inverted is — 69.1

1852
1667
111

The Content is 36 Feet 4 Inches, or Feet 36.30

PROB.

PROB. II.

To find the Content of a Piece of Timber whose End is in the Form of a Triangle; and both Ends alike and equal.

TO find the Content of such Timber, first find a mean Proportional between the Base and half the Perpendicular of the Triangular End, or between the Perpendicular and half the Base, both measured in Inches. Then is the mean Proportional the Side of a Square equal to the Triangle.

Then to find the Content, set 12 on the Girt-line D, to the Length in Feet on the *Line of Numbers* C, then against the mean Proportional on the Girt line D, is the Content on the *Line of Numbers* C.

But the Dimensions being all taken in *Foot-measure*, and the mean Proportional found in the same; then set 1 on the Girt-line to D, the Length in the Double-line C; then against the mean Proportional on the Girt line D, is the Content in the Double-line C.

Note, If the two Sides of a Triangle be equal, the other is Side is called the Base, but if the three Sides be unequal, the longest Side is the Base: From whence the neareſt Distance, to the opposite Angle, is the Perpendicular.

Example.

Example. A Piece of Timber 19 Feet 6 Inches in Length, the Baſe of the Triangle at each End being 21 Inches, and the Perpendicular to each Baſe being 16 Inches, what's the Content?

Set 21 Inches on the Girt-line D, to 21 on the Double-line C; then againſt 8 on the Line C, is 12 $\frac{7}{8}$, or 12.95 on the Girt-line D, the Mean Proportional.

Then ſet 12 on the Girt-line D, to 19$\frac{1}{2}$ Feet the Length on the Double-line C; and againſt 12.95 (the Mean Proportional) on the Girt-line D, is 22 $\frac{3}{4}$, or Feet 22 $\frac{8}{10}$ (the Content required) on the Double-line C. Or thus, take all the Dimenſions in Foot-meaſure, and then the Length 19 Feet 6 Inches is 19.5, the Baſe 21 Inches is 1.75, and the Perpendicular 16 Inches is 1.33; now ſet 1.75 on the Girt-line D, to 1.75 on the Double-line C, and againſt 0 67 on the Double-line C, is 1.08 on the Girt-line D, for the Mean Proportional: Then ſet 1 on the Girt-line D, to the Length 19.5 on the Double line C, and againſt 1.08 on the Girt line D, is 22.8 (or Feet 22 almoſt 11 Inches) on the Double-line C, for the Content, very near to that before.

Arithmetically.

The *Rule.* Multiply the Baſe by the Perpendicular (both taken in Foot-meaſure) and half that Product multiply'd by the Length, produceth

produceth the Content required, as in the foresaid Example.

	F.Par.
The Base 21 Inch, or in Foot measure is—	1.75
The Perpendicular 16 Inch, or 1.33 inver.	33.1
	1.75
	53
	5
The Product is——————————Feet	2.33
Half the Product is——————————Feet	1.17
The Length 19 Ft. 6 Inch. 19.5 inver. —	5.91
	1:7
	105
	6
The Content is 22 Feet 10 Inches, or Ft.	22.8

PROB. III. *To measure Timber that Tapereth.*

MEasure the Length in Feet, and note, one-third of the Length, which may be found by the *Sliding-Rule*, thus, Set 3 on the Double-line A, to the Length on the Double-line B; then against 1 on the Double-line A, is the third part on the Double-line B; then if the Solid be round, Measure the Diameter at each End in Inches, subtracting the lesser Diameter from the greater, and add half the Difference to the lesser Diameter, the Sum is the Diameter in the middle of the Piece

Piece; then ſet 13.54 on the Girt-line D, to the Length on the Double-line C, then againſt the Diameter in the middle on the Girt-line D, is a fourth Number on the Double-line C, then ſet 13.54, or $13\frac{1}{2}$, of the Girt line D, to the third part of the Length on the Double-line C; then againſt the half Difference on the Girt-line D, is another fourth Number on the Double-line C, theſe two fourth Numbers added together give the Content.

Example. Let the Length be 27 Feet (the one third by the Rule is 9) the greater Diameter 22 Inches, and the leſſer 18 Inches.

See the Operation.

The greater	22	Inches
The leſſer Diameter	18	Inches
The Sum is	40	
The Difference	04	
The half Difference	02	added
The leſſer Diameter	18	added
The Diameter in the middle	20	Inches

Then ſet 13.54 or $13\frac{1}{2}$ on the Girt-line D, to 27 on the Double-line C; then againſt 20 on the Girt-line D, is 58.900, that is 58 Feet $\frac{900}{1000}$ Parts.

Again, ſet 13.54 on the Girt-line D, to 9 on the Double-line C; then againſt 2 on the Girt-line (repreſented by 20) is 196 Parts of a Foot.

The

The first fourth Number ——	58.900	
The second fourth Number—	196	added
The Sum is the Content ——	59.096	

Which is 59 Feet $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch.

Note, If the Timber be wainy, that is neither Square nor Round, take one Wain in and leave the other out.

The same done by *Foot-measure*.

	F. Par.
The greater Diameter 22 Inches, or ——	1.83
The lesser Diameter 18 Inches, or ——	1.50
The Sum of both Diameters is —	Foot 3.33
Half is the middle Diameter ——	Foot 1.67
Difference of the Diameter is ——	Foot 0.33
Half Difference of the Diameter is Feet—	0.17

Then set 1.13 on the Girt-line D, to the Length 27 Feet on the Double-line C; and then against 1.67 on the Girt-line D, is 58 Feet, $\frac{9}{10}$. Then,

Set 1.13 on the Girt-line D, to 9 Feet on the Double-line C; and then against 0.17 on the Girt-line D, is .196 Parts of a Foot, and both put togethe, is the Content; that is, 58.9 and .196 added makes 59.096, or 59 Feet $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch, as before.

Suppose the Solid Square, and having the same Dimensions; that is Length 27 Feet, the Greater End 22 Inches Square, and the Lesser End 18 Inches Square, what's the Content?

The

		F.Par.
The greater Square	22—Inches or——	1.83
The leſſer Square	18—Inches or——	1.5
Sum of both Squares	40—Inches or——	3.33
$\frac{1}{2}$ is the mid. Square	20—Inches or——	1.67
Differ. of the Ends	4—Inches or——	0.33
$\frac{1}{2}$ Differ. of the Ends	2—Inches or——	0.167

Then to find the Content by the Inch-meaſure it's thus. Set 12 on the Girt-line D, to 27 Feet (the Length of the Solid) on the Double-line C; then againſt 20 Inches (the middle Square) on the Girt-line C, is 75 Feet $\frac{4}{10}$. Again, ſet 12 on the Girt-line to 9 Feet (one third of the Length) on the Double line; and againſt 2 Inches the half Difference of the Ends) on the Girt-line, is $\frac{25}{100}$ parts of a foot; both together is 75 $\frac{65}{100}$ parts (which is almoſt 8 Inches) the Content of the Solid: Or thus, by Foot-meaſure.

Set 1 on the Girt line, to the Length 27 Feet on the Double-line, then againſt 1 Foot 67 Parts (the Middle Square) on the Girt-line, ſtands 75 Feet $\frac{4}{10}$, and ſetting 1 on the Girt-line, to 9 Feet (the one Third of the Length) on the Double-line; then againſt 0.167 (the half Difference of the Ends) on the Girt-line is (on the Double-line) $\frac{25}{100}$ Parts of a Foot, and both together

ther 75 Feet $\frac{4}{10}$ and $\frac{35}{100}$ is 75 Feet $\frac{64}{100}$ part of a Foot as before, exactly agreeing both by Inch-measure and Foot-measure; and here note, the Numbers that are fix'd in this kind are thus to be understood: 13.54057, *&c.* in short 13.54 is the Diameter of a Circle, whose Area or Content is 144 Square Inches: And 1,1283814, *&c.* in short 1.12 is the Diameter of a Circle whose Area or Content is 1 Foot, or one any Thing.

PROB. IV.

To find how many Inches in Length will make a Foot Solid at any Girt, being the Side of a Square, not exceeding 40 Inches.

LET the Girt or Side of the Square upon the Girt-line be set to 1 on the Numbers, then against 41.57 of the Girt line is the Number of Inches on the Numbers that will make a Solid Foot.

Example.

Let the Side of a Square be 7 Inches, set 7 on the Girt-line D, to 1 on the Double-line C, then against 41.57 on the Girt-line D, is 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches on the Double-line C, for the Length of 1 Foot Solid.

To do the same in *Foot-measure*; the Side of the Square 7 Inches, in *Foot-measure* is .58 Parts; which said .58 Parts on the Girt-line D, being set to 1, on the Double-line C; then

then againſt 1 on the *Girt-line* D, is 294, that is 2 Feet 94 parts, or 2 Feet 11¼ Inches for the Length, to make one Foot of *Timber*.

PROB. V.

Having the Diameter of a Circle, or Round Piece of Timber; to find the Side of a Square within the Circle, or to know how many Inches the Side of the Square will be when the Round Timber is ſquared.

The Rule.

Set always 8.5 on the *Double-line* A, to 6 on the *Double-line* B; then againſt the Diameter on the Line A, is the Side of the *Square* on the Line B.

Example.

Let the Diameter be 18 Inches; ſet 8.5 on A, to 6 on B; then againſt 18 on A, is 12¼ on the Line B, for the Side of a Square within that Circle.

The ſame done in *Foot-meaſure*, the *Diameter* being 18 Inches is in *Foot-meaſure* 1.5; Then ſet 1 on the *Double-line* A, always to .707 or .71 almoſt on the *Double-line* B; then againſt the Diameter 1.5 on the *Double-line* A, is 1.7 on the *Double-line* B; that is Foot 1.7 Tenths the Side of a Square within a Circle, whoſe Diameter is Foot 1.5 Tenths. And here note the given Numbers 8.5, and 6 (but more truly 1, and .707) are, on the Diame-

ter of a Circle, the other the Side of a Square within that Circle.

PROB. VI.

By having the Girt of a Tree, or round Piece of Timber, to find the Side of a Square within.

The Rule.

Set 10 to 9 on the Line A and B, then againſt the *Girt* on the Line A, is the Inches for the Side of the Square on the Line B.

Example.

Let the Girt be 16 Inches, ſet 10 on the Line A, to 9 on the Line B; then againſt 16 on the Line A, is $14\frac{1}{4}$ on the Line B, for the Side of the Square.

By *Foot-meaſure* it's thus: the Girt 16 Inches, is Foot 1.33 parts; then ſet 10 on the *Double-line* A, to 9 on the *Double line* B, and againſt the Girt 1.33 on the *Double-line* A, is on the *Double-line* B, 1.19; that is 1 Foot 19 Parts, which is 1 Foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches, for the Side of the Square within.

And *Note*, the Numbers 10 and 9, or 1 and 9, ſhews when the Square within the Circle is 1, the fourth part of the Circumference parts of the ſame.

By

By these two last Problems you may know (before a Piece of Timber is hewn) how many Boards or Planks of any Thickness it will make.

PROB. VII.

By the fourth Part of the Girt of Round Timber, to find the Side of a Square equal to it.

The Rule.

Set 1 on the Line A, to 1.128 on the Line B; then against the (one-fourth of the whole) Girt on the Line A, is on the Line B, the Side of the Square equal to it?

Example. Let the Girt (that is the one-fourth of the whole Girt) be 16 Inches; how much is the Side of the Square equal to it?

Set 1 to 1.128, but shorter to 1.13, on the Lines A and B; then against 16 on the Line A, is 18 on the Line B; which sheweth that a Square whose Side is 18 Inches, is equal to a Circle whose Girt is 64 Inches, or one-fourth of its Girt is 16 Inches.

By *Foot measure*, the Rule being set as before, 1 against 1 13, then against Foot 1.33 Parts (equal to 16 Inches) you will find 1.5, that is 1 Foot $\frac{5}{10}$, equal to 1 Foot 6 Inches, the Side of a Square equal to the given Girt, the same as before.

CHAP. X.

To measure Brick-Work.

Brick Work is measured by the *Rod* of 16 Feet and a half, whose Square is 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ which sheweth that the Point on the *Double-line* is 272 $\frac{1}{4}$, but 272 being marked on the *Rule* will serve (without any considerable Error) a Brick and a half thick, and is the fixed Number.

An Example.

There is a *Brick Wall* whose Length is 564 Feet the Height is 10 Feet and $\frac{1}{2}$. Set 272 on the *Double-line* A, to 564 on the Line B; then against 10$\frac{1}{2}$ on the Line A, is 21 $\frac{7}{10}$ *Rod*, the Content on the *Double-line* B.

Note 1. Always the fix'd Number that goeth with the Question is called the first *Number*, which you may set to either of the other Numbers.

Note 2. That 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ Feet makes a *Rod* of *Brick-work*, at a *Brick* and a half Thickness; if it be thicker fewer Feet go to a *Rod*; if thinner the more.

If you demand how many Feet makes a *Rod* at two *Bricks* Thickness: Two being the first or fixed Number that goeth with the Question must be set to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then against 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ is about 204, *viz.* 204 Feet $\frac{100}{100}$, and so for any other Thickness, for which

Take

Take this General Rule.

Set $1\frac{1}{2}$ to any Thickneſs; then againſt 272 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the ſecond *Length* is the Number of *Feet* that makes a *Rod* to that Thickneſs, and is called the firſt Number for that Thickneſs, as in the *Table* following.

By this Table, made by the ſame *Rule*, by the *half Brick's* Thickneſs of the Wall, you have the firſt *Number* by Inſpection; as thus, againſt 2 *Bricks* $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 *half Bricks* thick, is 163 *Feet*, for a Square *Rod*, and ſo for any other.

Half Bricks thick.		Square Feet in a Rod on the Superficies.	Half Bricks thick.		Square Feet in a Rod on the Superficies.
$\frac{1}{2}$.	1	817 Feet	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.	7	117 Feet
1.	2	408 Feet	4.	8	102 Feet
1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	3	272 Feet	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	9	91 Feet
2.	4	204 Feet	5.	10	82 Feet
2 $\frac{1}{2}$.	5	163 Feet	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11	74 Feet
3.	6	136 Feet	6.	12	68 Feet

CHAP. XI.

Meaſuring of LAND.

LAND is uſually meaſured by the *Pole*, *Perch* or *Rod*, which is $16\frac{1}{2}$ *Feet* long; 40 *Poles* in Length and 4 in Breadth makes an *Acre*, ſo that an *Acre* of *Land* contains 160 *ſquare Poles*, half an *Acre* is 80, and a quarter is 40,

Some uſe a *Pole-Chain*, and others a 4 *Pole Chain*, the beſt for Uſe is that of 4 *Poles*. This *Chain* is called *GUNTER*'s *Chain*. It is divided into 100 Links or Parts, evero Link is 7 Inches and 92 Parts of an Inch in Length.

PROB. I.

By the Pole Chain.

There is a Plot of Ground 35 Pole or Perch broad, and 185 Pole long, how many Acres is the Content?

By the Sliding Rule

Thus, Set 160 to the Breadth, then againſt the Length is the Content.

Example.

Set 160 on the *Double-line* A, to 35 the Breadth on the *Double-line* B; then againſt 185, the Length on the Line A, is $40_{\mathrm{T}}\frac{56}{100}$ (that is 40 Acres and almoſt $\frac{1}{2}$) on the *Double-line* B; the Content.

Arithmetically.

The Rule. Multiply the Length in Poles by the Breadth in Poles, and divide the Product by 160 (the Poles in an Acre) the Quotient is the Acres, if any remains divide again,

By $\left\{\begin{matrix}120\\8\\40\end{matrix}\right\}$ the Quotient is $\left\{\begin{matrix}\frac{3}{4}\\\frac{1}{2}\\\frac{1}{4}\end{matrix}\right\}$ of an Acre.

Example

Example.

The Length ——————— 185 *Poles*
The Breadth ——————— 35 *Poles*

925
555
16[0]6475(40 *Acr.*
64
40[00]75(1 *quar.*
4
35 *Poles* (remaining.

But 75 *Pole*, remaining after the firſt Diviſon, viz. by 160, which 75 being divided by 40 the laſt Remainder is 35, which makes the *Content* 40 *Acres* 1 *Quarter* and 35 *Poles*, or almoſt 40 *Acres* and $\frac{1}{2}$.

More Examples by the Rule.

Breadth { 42, 53, 63 } Poles. Length { 49, 64, 85 } Poles. { 12 Acres $\frac{88}{100}$ or 12 $\frac{1}{4}$. 21 Acres $\frac{25}{100}$ or 21 $\frac{1}{4}$. 34 Acres juſt.

PROB. II.

By the four Pole Chain. There is a Plot of Ground containing 16 *Chains* 25 *Links in Breadth, and* 57 *Chains* 30 *Links in Length, what is the Content of that Piece of Land?*

By the Sliding Rule.

The Rule. Set 10 on the *Double-line*, to the Breadth in *Chains* and *Links* on the other, then againſt the Length in *Chains* and *Links* is the *Content?*

Example.

Set 10 on the *Double-line* A, to 16.25 on the *Double-line* B, then againſt 57.30 on the *Double line* A, is 93 Acres and ſomething more, for the Content on the *Double-line* B.

Arithmetically.

Length —— Chains 57.30 Links
Breadth —— Chains 16.25 Links

28650
11460
34380
5730

Acres 93.11250 cut off five Figures

4

no Roods — 45000
40

Poles —— 18 00000

Note, 4 *Rods* make an *Acre*, and 40 *Poles*, *Perches* or *Rods* make one *Rood* or *Quarter* of an *Acre*.

More Examples by the Rule.

Breadth 3.35	*Length* 15.32	5 *Acr.* a little more	
4.53	16.42	7 ½ *Acres* almoſt.	
16.28	72.51	118 *Acres*.	

Note, Gunter's Chain containeth four *Statute Poles* in 100 *Links*, ſo that any Number of *Chains* is no more than ſo many 100 *Links*; as 4 *Chains* is 400 *Links*, 6 *Chains* is 600 Links,

Links, &c. and 160 Square Statute Poles is an Acre, each Pole being 16 Foot and a Half. Therefore in a ſquare Chain is 16 ſquare Poles. If you divide 160 (the Square Poles in an Acre) by 16 (the Square Poles in a Chain) the Quotient is 10, the ſquare Chains in an Acre.

A Square Chain contains 10000 Square Links (for it is 100 multiplied by 100) and conſequently an Acre is 100000 Square Links.

Therefore the Reaſon of the foregoing Operation is evident, for if you multiply 5730 Links by 1625 Links, the Product will be 9311250 Square Links. Divide 9311250 by 100000 (the Square Links in an Acre) the Quotient is Acres, and the Remainder is Parts of an Acre. But to divide by 100000 is no more than to cut off five Figures to the Right-hand, ſo will the Remaining Figures to the Left-hand be Acres, and thoſe cut off to the Right hand 11250, are Parts of an Acre: Again, multiply thoſe five Figures cut off from the Right-hand of the Product by four, and from the Product cut off five Figures to the Right-hand, thoſe on the Left-hand will be roods, and if thoſe cut off be multiplied by 40, and from the Product five Figures be cut off from the Right-hand, thoſe on the Left-hand, are Poles or Perches.

So

So in the preceding Operation there is 93 Acres, no Roods, 18 Perches for the Content.

PROB. III.

How to reduce Statute Meaſure to Cuſtomary, and the contrary.

ACcording to a *Statute* made in the 33d of *Edward* the Firſt, and likewiſe in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, a Statute Pole is 16 Feet and a Half long. Now divers Parts of *England* uſe a Pole of 18 Feet long, and ſome a Pole of 21 Feet long, and others a Pole of 24 Feet long. Therefore to turn one Sort of Meaſure into another; ſuppoſe a *Statute* into *Cuſtomary*, do thus; multiply any Number of Acres, Roods and Perches *Statute Meaſure*, by the Square half Yards, or Square half Feet, in a Square Pole of *Statute Meaſure*, the Product divide by the Square half Yards, or Square half Feet in a Pole of the *Cuſtomary Meaſure*, the Quotient gives you the Acres, Roods and Perches of that *Cuſtomary Meaſure*; as for *Example*. In 172 Acres *Statute Meaſure*, how many Acres of 18 Feet to the Pole or Perch?

In a Statute Pole or Perch, there is five Yards and a Half, that is 11 half Yards; conſequently in a ſquare *Statute* Pole there is 121 ſquare half Yards, and in a ſquare Pole of 18 Feet, there is 144 ſquare half Yards,

172 Yards

172 Acres Statute Measure
121 Square half Yards in a Statute Pole.

172
344
172

144)20812(144 Acres Customary, and $\frac{76}{144}$.
144
0641
576
0652
576
076 Overplus

Therefore the Customary Acres (at 18 Feet to a Perch) is 144 $\frac{76}{144}$ of an Acre, the Overplus multiply by four, and the Product divide by 144 gives Roods; again, multiply the Remainder by 40, and the Product divide by 144, the Quotient will be Perches; as by the following Operation of the preceding Remainder.

76 Overplus, or Remainder.
4

144)304(2 Roods
288
016
40

144)640(4 Perches
576
064

So

So that 172 Acres Statute Measure is 144 Acres, 2 Roods and 4 Perches, with a small Remainder, not worth Notice, of *Customary Measure*, of 18 Feet to the Pole or Perch.

If there had been any given Roods and Perches with the Acres, then you must turn all into Perches, and having multiplied and divided as before directed, divide the Quotient by 160, or 40, and that Quotient again by 4

PROB.

PROB. IV.

In 543 *Cuſtomary Acres, at* 18 *Feet to the Perch, how many Acres of* Statute-Meaſure ?

543 Cuſtomary Acres.
144 ſquare ½ Yards in a cuſtomary *Acre.*

2172
2172
543

121)78192(646 Statute *Acres.*
726

0559
484

0752
726

26 Remainder, multiplied
by —— 4

104 no Roods
40

121)4160(34 Perches
363

530
484

046 Remains

Here

Here you ſee that in 543 Cuſtomary Acres at 18 Feet the Perch, there are 646 Acres, no Roods, 34 Perches Statute Meaſure, and $\frac{46}{121}$.

Cuſtomary Acres as well as Statute Acres, contain 160 Square Perches, the Difference is only in the bigneſs of the Perch.

CHAP. XII.

The Deſcription and Conſtruction of Scamozzi's *Lines upon the Two Foot Rule, with their Uſe in all the neceſſary Problems preparatory to the Practice of Building.*

1. THE moſt uſeful Line of all is a Scale of equal Parts, beginning at 0 at the Center or Joint of the Rule, and proceeding to 30 near the remote End of it on both Sides; at which on each Leg of the Rule there is a Braſs Point or Center-Pin fix'd, and as theſe 30 Diviſions are intended in general to repreſent 30 Feet, they are every one ſubdivided into 12 equal Parts, every one of which repreſents an Inch; but they may be applied to any other Meaſure.

2. Next to this, and above the 30 Scale is the 40 Scale, or the ſame Length divided into 40 equal Parts, and each into 6 Subdiviſions, ſo that if the Diviſions be Feet, the Subdiviſions are each of them 2 Inches.

3. On

3. On the other Joint of the Rule, and next without the 30 Scale is a Line of Chords with a Center-Pin, at 60 equal to 15 on the 30 Line, and ſo proceeding to 180, where there is another Center-pin at the end of the Line.

4. Next to the Line of Chords is a Line of Tangents, beginning at 0, and continuing to the Tangent of 45, which is the Radius of every Circle.

5. The Vacancy left by the ſpreading of the 30 Scale is ſupply'd by the Line of *Polygons*, it begins at 2 at the remote End of the Scale, and reckons inwards in ſome Scales to 20; but it is now thought ſufficient to continue it to 12, to prevent the Confuſion upon the Scale which would otherwiſe be occaſioned by the Contraction of the Lines, and the decreaſing Diſtance of the Numbers towards the Center.

Before I give a further Account of the Uſe of *Scammozzi's* Lines, it will be proper to explain the Terms made uſe of in Buildings, ſo far as it relates to the Uſe of thoſe Lines; as 1. A Model or Module is the Diameter of a Pillar or Column, and a Minute is a 60th Part of a Model in any Order; as ſuppoſe the Diameter of the Column or Pillar be 18 Inches, then 18 Inches is a Model, and 3 Tenths is a Minute: and hence, if a Column of 18 Inches Diameter be 7 Models, 12 Minutes, it's Height is 10 Foot, 9 Inches, 6 Tenths.

2. In

2. In the Uſe of the Sector, or which is the ſame of *Scamozzi*'s Lines, which come to the Center or Joint of the Rule, the Word *Lateral* ſignifies an Extent taken from the Center of the Scale to the Number propos'd, ſet off upon either Limb of the 30 Scale as Lateral 17 is the Extent from the Joint or Center of the Rule to 17 on the 30 Scale on either Limb; but a parallel Extent is from any Number upon one Limb to the ſame upon the other: Thus, at whatever Opening the Rule is ſet, the Extent from 17 on one Limb to 17 on the other is called a Parallel Extent of 17, *&c.* The Proportion between the Lateral and Parallel Extents upon the Sector, and conſequently upon *Scamozzi's* Lines are fully demonſtrated, *Euclid Lib.* VI. *Prob.* II. and IV. and upon that Foundation we may build the following general Rule, which is univerſally true in the Uſe of all Sectoral Lines, whether equally divided or not, *viz.*

That every Lateral is to its Parallel, as any other Lateral is to its Parellel; The Sector or Rule being kept at the ſame Extent or Opening: Therefore in all Proportions in Common Numbers to be performed by *Scamozzi*'s 30 Scale; the Rule is this;

Make the Lateral Second Term a Parallel in the Firſt, then ſhall Parallel Third Term be Lateral Fourth required.

Example.

Example. As 18 to 24, ſo is 12 to what? Make Lateral 24 a Parallel in 18, then ſhall Parallel 12 be Lateral 16; the Anſwer, or to be more plain, extend the Compaſſes from the Center in the Joint of the Rule to the ſecond Term 24, and keeping that Extent in the Compaſſes, open the *Sector* ſo as that Extent may reach from 18 on the 30 Scale on one Leg, to 18 on the 30 Scale on the other Leg of the Rule; then keeping the Rule at the ſame Opening, extend the Compaſſes from the Third Term 12, on one Limb of the Rule, to 12 on the other Limb, that Extent apply'd from the Center or Joint of the Rule along the 30 Scale, will reach to 16 the Anſwer required; and this being the Method of working all direct Proportions either in Lines or Numbers, I need not repeat Examples.

The Uſe of *Scamozzi*'s Lines in ſeveral neceſſary Problems.

PROB. I. *To divide a Given Line leſs than two Foot into any Number of equal Parts, as ſuppoſe a Line of 7 Inches is to be divided into 17 equal Parts.*

TAke 7 Inches in your Compaſſes, and make it a Parallel in 17 upon the 30 Scale, then ſhall the Parallel of 10, 12, 15, *&c.* repreſent their reſpective Numbers of Parts upon the Line of 7 Inches propoſed to

be divided. The Uſe of this is, if I would repreſent a Garden of 28 Yards ſquare upon a piece of Paper of 3 Inches ſquare, take 3 Inches off the Scale and make it a Parallel in 28, and keeping the *Scale* at the Opening the Parallel of 5, 6, 10, *&c.* ſhall repreſent the ſame Number of Yards upon the Paper, or to any Number under 30; but if a Number above 30 be required to be laid down upon a Line of 7 Inches: As ſuppoſe 48, take the half of it, *viz.* 24; makes the given Line 7 Inches a Parallel in 24; then ſhall every Parallel repreſent its double, as the Parallel of 9 repreſents 18; and if the Line was to be continued beyond 48, the Method is the ſame, for the Parallel of 30 would be the Meaſure of 60, *&c.* and by this Means without a Multiplicity of Problems any Scale to any Draught may be made either to meaſure, or lay it down by.

PROB. II. *To ſet the* 30 *Scale at any Angle propoſed, or being ſet in any Poſition to know what Angle one* 30 *Line makes with the other; and firſt to ſet it at Right Angles, or a perfect Square.*

Make Lateral 90 of the Chords, a Parallel in 15 on the 30 *Scale*; then does the two 30 *Scales* make a Right Angle.

Or take 10 of the 30 Scale in your Compaſſes, and ſetting one Foot in 8, open the Rule till

till the other Foot will fall in 6 on the ſame *Scale*, and then the two 30 Lines ſtand at Right Angles. *Euclid. Lib.* 1. *Prob.* 46. Or make Lateral 21 Foot 2 Inches a Parallel in 15, it produces the ſame.

To ſet the Rule to any Angle propoſed; as ſuppoſe of 50 Degrees, make Lateral 50 of the Chords a Parallel in 15 on the 30 *Scale*, and it is done; and to know what Angle the Rule lies open at in any Poſition, make Parallel 15 on the 30 Line a Lateral upon the Chords, and that gives the Angle requir'd.

PROB. III. *To find a mean Proportional between any two Numbers given, or in plainer Terms, to find an Intermediate Number, whoſe Square is equal to the Product of the two given Extreams.*

Set the 30 Scale at Right Angles by *Prob.* 2 and take off the Lateral half Sum of the two given Numbers, and with this Extent, and one Foot in the Lateral half Difference of the two given Numbers, obſerve where the other Foot falls upon the 30 Scale on the other Leg of the Rule, for that is the mean Proportional required. Thus the mean Proportional between 4 and 16 is 8, becauſe 4 times 16 is equal to the Square of 8, or as 4 to 8, ſo is 8 to 16.

Note, One Uſe of the mean Proportional, among many others is, in meaſuring Solids, whoſe Breadth and Depth are not equal, for in that Caſe the mean Proportional between the Breadth and the Depth is equal, to the Side of the Square, and to be uſed as ſuch in all Caſes where the Side of the Square is a Term uſed to find the Content.

PROB. IV. *Of Superficial Meaſure, and firſt the Breadth of a Plank given, to find how much in Length makes a Foot.*

Make Lateral 12 a Parallel in the Breadth, and letting the Rule continue ſo, take off Parallel 12, and that apply'd laterally gives the Length of a Foot.

Example. At 9 Inches broad make Lateral 12 a Parallel in 9, then ſhall Parallel 12 be Lateral 16, the Length of a Foot required.

2. *The Breadth of a Board given in Inches, and the Length in Feet, to find the Content in Feet.*

Make Lateral Length in Feet a Parallel in 12, then ſhall Parallel Breadth be Lateral Content in Feet.

Example. Breadth 8 Inches, Length 18 Feet, make Lateral 18 a Parallel in 12; then will Parallel 8 make Lateral 12, the Content in Feet.

PROB.

PROB. V. *Of ſolid Meaſure for Timber; and firſt at any Number of Inches ſquare, to know how much in Length makes a Foot.*

N. B. *If a Piece of Timber be not ſquare, make it a ſquare by help of a mean Proportional, as in* Prob. 3. *and uſe that as if it was the ſide of the ſquare.*

Make Lateral Side of the Square a Parallel in 12 (always) and keeping the Rule at that Opening makes Parallel Side of the Square a Lateral fourth Number. Again, make Lateral 12 a Parallel in that fourth Number, then will Parallel 12 be laterally the Number of Inches to make a Foot.

Example. At 9 Inches ſquare, how much in Length makes a Foot. Make Lateral 9 a Parallel in 12, then will Parallel 9 be Lateral $6\frac{3}{4}$. Again, make Lateral 12 a Parallel in $6\frac{3}{4}$, then will Parallel 12 be Lateral $21\frac{3}{4}$ Inches to make a Foot of Timber.

2. The Side of the Square in Inches, and the Length in Feet given, to find the Content in Feet and Inches.

Make Lateral Side of a Square a Parallel in 12 (always) then is the Parallel Length a Lateral fourth Number.—Again, make the Lateral fourth Number a Parallel in 12, then is Parallel Side of the Square the Lateral Content in Feet.

Ex. Suppoſe a Piece of Timber be 20 Feet long, and 9 Inches ſquare, make Lateral 9 a Parallel in 12, then is Parallel 20 (the Length) a Lateral fourth Number, *viz.* 15. Then make Lateral 15 a Parallel in 12, then is Parallel 9 a Lateral 11¼ the Content in Feet required.

CHAP. XIII.

The Uſe of the foregoing Problems in Building, viz. *in finding the Lengths and Angles of Rafters, Hips and Collar-Beams in any Square, or Bevelling Roof at any Pitch.*

IN order to the better underſtanding the following Directions, it is neceſſary to obſerve that *True Pitch is when the Rafter is juſt three Quarters the Breadth of the Frame or Houſe*, and to find it readily ſeek the Breadth of the Houſe, upon the 40 Scale, and againſt it you will find on the 30 Scale the Length of the Rafter required, three Quarters of which is (nearly) the Height of the Perpendicular from the raiſing Piece to the Top of the Gable, which is found on the Rule, by looking for the Length of the Rafter on the 40 Scale, and againſt it on the 30 Scale in the Perpendicular of the Gable required.

Example

Example. Let the Houſe be ſuppoſed 16 Feet broad, the Rafters according to this Proportion are to be 12 Feet long, and the Perpendicular will be 9 Feet.

Note, This Proportion is not exactly or mathematically true for making half the Breadth of the Houſe which is 8, the Baſe of a Right-angled Triangle; the Length of the Rafter 12, the Hypotenuſe, and the Perpendicular of the Gable 9, the Perpendicular of the Triangle: The Sum of the Squares of the Legs is 145, but the Square of the Hypotenuſe 12, is but 144, whereas they ſhould be equal, *Euclid. Lib.* 1. *Prob.* 47. but the Difference is ſo inſenſible that it is thought ſufficiently exact in Practice.

To avoid Multiplicity of Schemes and Problems, as to Square, Bevelling or Hipt Roofs, I ſhall include as much Variety as can be intelligibly done in one; and firſt,

PROB. I. *The Conſtruction of a Roof or Frame that has one End Square and Upright, and the other Bevel and Hipt.* See *Fig.* 1.

Let PMFG repreſent the Frame of a Houſe whoſe Gable End PM is ſquare, and the other End FG is Bevel and Hipt, and let the Square End PM be 12 Foot the ſaid MG 23 Feet, the Bevel End GF 13 Feet 6 Inches, and the Side

F P 16 Feet 6 Inches; take P *v* three-fourths of the Breadth of the Frame PM in your Compaſſes, and one Foot in P draw the Arch *b*, and with the ſame Extent and one Foot in M croſs the Arch *b* in *b*, and draw M *b* and P *b* for the Length of the Rafters 9 Feet, biſect B M in *a*, and F G in *n*, and draw *n a* continued to *b*, then *n a* repreſents the Ridge of the Houſe, and *a b* 6 Feet 9 Inches ($\frac{3}{4}$ of the Rafter P *b* which is 9 Feet) is the Perpendicular of the Gable.

Take F *n* or *n* G in your Compaſſes, and ſet it off from *n* to C, and through C draw KF and G I, which will always croſs each other at Right Angles in C, draw S T perpendicular to *a n*, and continued both ways to R and V, and draw *k l* parallel to F G, both through the Center C.

To find the Length of the Hips.

Take the Perpendicular *a b*, and ſet from C to I and K 6 Feet 9 Inches, and draw K G and F I; with the Extent F I, and one Foot in F make the Arch Y; and with the Extent G K and one Foot in G croſs the Arch Y in Y, then draw G Y, it is the longer Hip, and FY is the ſhorter.

Continue the Line PM both ways to Q and Z, and ſet the Rafters Length M B or PB from M to Z and from P to Q, as alſo from S to R, and from T to V, and draw Z V and Q R, then is P M *b* the Gable end, P F R Q

one

one Side of the Roof; M Z V G the other Side of the Roof, and G Y F the Hipt Roof of the Bevel-end; and if the Frame P M G F were ſuppoſed to lie horizontally, and the Gable P M *b* ſet perpendicular upon the Line P M; the Side of the Roof M Z V G folded in the Line M G, and the Side P Q R F fold up in the Line P F, the Line Z V and Q R will co-inſide and form the Ridge of the Roof, and the Points R and V will meet perpendicular to the Point C; and if the Roof of the Hipt Bevel end F G Y be folded up in the Line F G, the Point Y will alſo meet with R and V, and compleatly cover the Roof, and the Rafter, Hips, *&c.* may be cut to their reſpective Lengths by the Scale by which the Frame was made, and the Rafters at 12 or 14 Inches aſunder, or more or leſs may be repreſented by the Lines *m n*, *m n*, *&c.* parallel to Q P and M Z.

To find the Back of the Hips to make them anſwer both the Sides and End of the Roof; and Firſt, to find the Back of the longeſt Hip G K.

Lay a Scale from *n* to *l*, it cuts the Diagonal C G, in *x*; ſet one Foot of the Compaſſes in *x* and extend the other to the neareſt Diſtance to the Line K G, and ſet that Extent from *x* to *y*, and draw the Lines *l y* and

and *y n* which will form the Angle of the Back of the longer Hip, and in like manner lay a Scale from *k* to *n*, it cuts F G in *d*, ſet the Compaſſes from *d* the neareſt Diſtance to F I and ſet that Extent from *d* to *r*, and draw *k r* and *r n*, they make the Angle of the Back of the leſſer Hip.

But if for private Reaſons the perpendicular Height of the Roof and the Breadth of the Frame be given or determin'd, and by that Means the Roof is above or under true Pitch, increaſe or diminiſh the Perpendicular *a b* according to the given Perpendicular of the Gable, and form the Rafters, Hips, *&c.* accordingly.

Example. Let the Breadth of the Frame be P M as before 12 Foot, but the Perpendicular is limited to 4 Feet 9 Inches, then is *a d* 4 Feet 9 Inches the Perpendicular, and M *d* 7 Feet 7 Inches the Length of the Rafter, equal to which M *Z* muſt be made; and from this Foundation proceed in all Reſpects as above directed.

From what has been ſaid a General Rule may be form'd for Roofing of all Frames, whether above or under true Pitch, the Perpendicular and Breadth being given; or if true Pitch, the Perpendicular being found by the foregoing Directions, which being known,

known, the Method of performing by Scamozzi's *Lines is as follows* ; And in order thereto, ſet the 30 Scales at Right Angles, by *Prob.* 2. *Page* 82. then,

1. *To find the Length of the Rafters.*

Count half the Breadth of the Houſe on one Leg, and the Length of the given Perpendicular on the other Leg (both on the 30 Scale (the Parallel Diſtance between them meaſured Laterally gives the Length of the Rafter required.

2. *To find the Length of the Hip.*

Reckon the Length of the Rafter now found on one Leg, and half the Breadth of the Houſe on the other Leg, the parallel Diſtance between them meaſured laterally gives the true Length of the Hip required.

3. *To find the Diagonal Line.*

Set off Half the Breadth of the Houſe on both Legs, and the parallel Diſtance between them meaſured laterally gives the Diagonal required.

4. *By the Diagonal given to find the Length of the Hips, by a Method different from that in Article* 2.

Set

Set off the Diagonal on one Leg, and the perpendicular Height on the other, and the parallel Diſtance between them meaſured laterally gives the Length of the Hip required.

Theſe four laſt Articles are ſo plain that I ſuppoſe they need no Example.

But if the ſquare End be to be hipt, obſerve the following Rules, continue the Perpendicular *a b* to *q*, making *a q* equal to M Z, or Q P the Length of the Rafter, and draw M *q* and P *q*, and ſet the half Breadth *a* M or *a* P from *a* to *t*, then is *a q* the longeſt Rafter of the hipt End, M *q* and P *q* the Hips, *t* the Foot of the King-poſt, perpendicular to which is *i*, *q*, and *i*, will all meet in a Point when folded as before propoſed, and then will the Length of the Ridge be only V *i*, which will coincide with R *i*, as will *i* P with P *q*, and *i m* with M *q*, then will *m o* and *n o* be ſhort Hip Rafters, and P Q *i* and M *z i*, which were of uſe only when the ſquare end was ſuppoſed Perpendicular, are now of no uſe at all.

By Scamozzi's *Lines*, *to find the Hips*, and Height of the King poſt.

Set the 30 Lines at Right angles, then ſet half the Breadth of the Houſe *a* M on one Leg, and the Length of the Rafter *a q* equal to MZ on the other Leg (both laterally from the Center (the parallel Diſtance between theſe two Points meaſured laterally give the Length

of

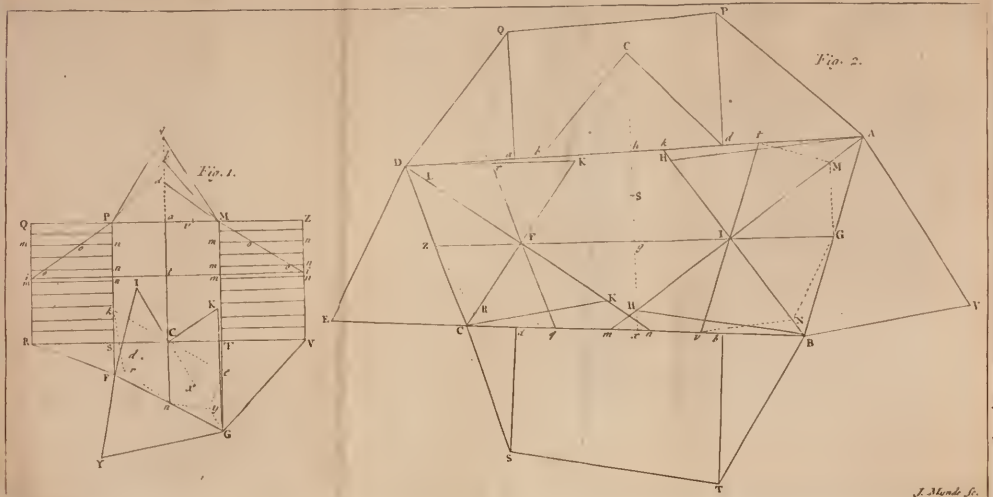


Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
J. Mynde Sc.

of the Hip requir'd. But to find the Height of the King-poſt (having the 30 Scale ſet at Right Angles (take the Lateral Length of the Rafter *a q* in your Compaſſes, and ſetting one in the half Breadth of the Houſe reckon'd laterally from the Center, turn the other Foot, and obſerve where it cuts the 30 Scale on the other Leg, for that reckon'd from the Center laterally is the Height of the King-poſt requir'd.

To find the Rafters, Hips and Angles in Frames that Bevel and are Hipt at both Ends, and are broader at one End than the other. See *Fig* 2.

In thoſe ſort of Frames the middle Breadth is the Guide for the Length of the Rafters, for the Perpendiculars at each End are to be alike and equal to the middle Perpendicular; but in this Caſe the Rafters at the broad End muſt be leſs, and thoſe at the narrow End more than three-fourths of the Breadth of their reſpective Ends, if they ſtand ſquare to keep the Ridge of the Houſe upon a Level or Parallel to the Horizon; in order to which let ABCD repreſent the Frame of the Houſe or Plan it ſtands upon, bevelling at both Ends both at A B and C D; where note if the two Sides and two Ends be given as A D and B C, as alſo A B and D C, yet it is neceſſary to have one

of

of the Angles to regulate the reſt. Then biſſect A B in G, and D C in Z, and draw Z G the Line over which the Redge of the Houſe is to be, and upon that Line ſet A G from G to I, and C Z from Z to F; through F draw *r q* parallel to D C, and through I draw *t v* parallel to A B, then through I draw the Diagonals A *m* and B *k*, which will always cut each other at Right Angles; through F alſo draw the Diagonals D *n* and C K, which will alſo cut each other at Right Angles.

Find the middle of the Line Z G as at *g*, in which croſs ZG at Right Angles with the Line *x h*, three fourths of which, *x s* is the Length of the middle Rafter *h* C or C *d*. Now to find the Length of the Hips, and firſt for the Hips ſtanding upon the Angles A and B, A I and B I repreſents the Diſtance of the Foot of the King-poſt from the reſpective Angles A and B, alſo I H is, by Conſtructions equal to the Perpendicular of the Roof or Height of the King-poſt; therefore in the Right Angled Triangle A I H, in which A I is the Baſe I H is the Perpendicular, A H is the Hypotenuſe, from thence called the Hip of the Houſe, therefore A H and B H are the Length of the two Hips for the Angles A and B, and if A V be made equal to A H, and B V equal to B H; theſe two Lines join'd in V the Triangle, A B V exactly repreſents the Roof of the Bevel End A B from Hip to Hip, and by the

the ſame Rule the Hips of the other End D C are found to be D E and C E, and the End of the Roof to be repreſented by the Triangle C E D; and if the Hips be meaſured in the Scheme by the ſame Scale by which they were protracted, their Length may be exactly determined from thence.

For the Angles for the Back of the Hips, I refer the Reader to the Directions for the Bevel End of a Houſe in the Explanation of *Fig.* I.

The following Propoſitions perform'd by *Scamozzi*'s Lines.

To find the Length and Angles of every principal particular Rafter in Frames broader at one End than the other.

The Perpendicular being the ſame in all parts of the Houſes as hinted before, open the 30 Scale ſquare, and ſetting one Foet of the Compaſſes in the Height of the Perpendicular in one Leg of the 30 Scale, and ſet the other Point in the half Breadth of the Frame on the other Leg, that Extent of the Compaſſes meaſured laterally from the Center, gives the Length of the Rafter required, and to find the Angles, lay a Rule to the Compaſs Points, whether *Scamozzi*'s, or any other joint Rule, and ſet a Bevel, and it ſhews the Angle at the Raiſing piece, or at the Ridge of the Houſe, to cut the Ends of the Rafters by.

To

To find the Length and Angles of Collar Beams in any Roof.

Take the whole Breadth of the Frame in your Compaſſes meaſured laterally on the 30 Scale, and keeping the Compaſſes at that Extent, ſet one Foot in the Length of the Rafter on one Leg, and the other in the Length of the Rafter on the other Leg, that Extent meaſured laterally on the 30 Scale gives the Length of the Raiſing-piece within the Rafters; then at what Height above the Raiſing-piece you intend the Collar-Beam ſhall be, if you lay a Ruler parallel to the Line between the two Points of the Compaſſes, that Rule ſhall repreſent the Collar-Beam (allowing ſpare Wood for the Tenons) or if it be an Extent of another pair of Compaſſes it is the ſame, meaſured laterally on the 30 Scale gives the Length of the Collar-Beam requir'd.

For the ſides C B T S and D Q P A with the length of their Rafters, *&c.* See *Prob.* I. *Page* 87, the Manner of performing being much the ſame as in the bevelling Hipt Roof. *Fig.* I.

F I N I S.

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